

THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title registered in the U. S. Patent Office and in Foreign Countries)

PUBLIC OPINION, *New York*, and CURRENT OPINION, *New York*, combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST
(Titles registered in the U. S. Patent Office)

Vol. LXXXV, No. 11

New York, June 13, 1925

Whole Number 1834

TOPICS • OF • THE • DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

DEATH OF THE OREGON SCHOOL LAW

THE RIGHT OF FATHERS and mothers to have a voice in the education of their children is established by the United States Supreme Court when it declares void the famous "Oregon School Law," which sought to compel the attendance of children in public schools to the exclusion of private or parochial schools. "The child is not the mere creature of the State," avers Mr. Justice McReynolds, in writing a history-making decision which has the unanimous concurrence of his fellow Justices. "A new *Magna Charta* for the integrity of family life," "a decision against tyranny," "a triumph for the rights of minorities," "a victory for freedom of education," "a crushing defeat for bigotry," "a bulwark against the tyranny of the majority"—these are some of the characterizations of this decision by such representative dailies as the *Newark News*, *Brooklyn Eagle*, *Portland Oregonian*, *New York Herald Tribune* and *World*, and *Boston Herald*. Other papers, quoted at the end of this article, comment on the relation between this Oregon case, now settled, and the even more famous anti-evolution case now pending in Dayton, Tennessee.

Before quoting the decision and further press characterizations of it, it may be of value to our readers to present briefly the salient facts leading up to the Supreme Court's action. In 1922, when the influence of the Ku Klux Klan in Oregon politics was apparently at its peak, the Oregon School Law was passed, not by the Legislature, but by a vote of the people. The voting was 115,506 to 103,685, which means that the new law won by a margin of less than 12,000 in a total vote of nearly 220,000. Like most States, Oregon already had a compulsory education law. But the new statute went much further, decreeing that after September 1, 1926, all normal children in the State between the ages of eight and sixteen (with a few specified exceptions) would be compelled to attend "public" schools. Exempted from this law were: children physically unable to attend school; children who had completed the eighth grade; children living too far from a school; and children receiving adequate private instruction in the home. With these exceptions, the law decreed that—

"Any parent, guardian or other person in the State of Oregon, having control or charge or custody of a child under the age of sixteen years and of the age of eight years or over, at the commencement of a term of public school of the district in which said child resides, who shall fail or neglect or refuse to send such child to a public school for the period of time a public school shall be held during the current year in said district, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and each day's failure to send such child to a public school shall constitute a separate offense."



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"THE CHILD IS NOT THE MERE
CREATURE OF THE STATE"

And the State cannot "standardize its children," declares Supreme Court Justice James Clark McReynolds in a decision concurred in by the entire Court.

Failure on the part of parent or guardian to obey this law was to be punished by "a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$100, or imprisonment in the county jail for not less than two or more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court." It was immediately evident that this law would put out of business all private and parochial schools in Oregon. Moreover, there were signs that other States were preparing to follow Oregon's lead. It was therefore challenged in the courts by The Society of the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, in behalf of the parochial schools, and by the Hill Military Academy. The Protestant Episcopal Church, the Seventh Day Adventists and the American Jewish Committee each filed a brief in support of the position taken by the parochial and private schools. In April, 1924, the plaintiffs won their case in the Federal District Court, sitting in Portland, which declared the law unconstitutional. In behalf of the State, Governor Walter M. Pierce carried the case to the United States Supreme Court, which now sustains the decision of the lower court.

The Supreme Court's opinion in the case, handed down on June 1, was written by Mr. Justice McReynolds, and is unanimous. The opinion says in part:

"No question is raised concerning the power of the State reasonably to regulate all schools, to inspect, supervise and examine them, their teachers and their pupils; to require that all children of proper age attend some school, that teachers shall be of good moral character and patriotic disposition, that certain studies plainly essential to good citizenship must be taught, and that nothing be taught which is manifestly inimical to the public welfare.

"The inevitable practical result of enforcing the act under

consideration would be destruction of appellees' primary schools, and perhaps all other private primary schools for normal children within the State of Oregon.

"Under the doctrine of *Meyer versus Nebraska*, 262 U. S. 390 (German language case), we think it entirely plain that the act of 1922 unreasonably interferes with the liberty of parents and guardians to direct the upbringing and education of children under their control. As often heretofore pointed out, rights guaranteed by the Constitution may not be abridged by legislation which has no reasonable relation to some purpose within the competency of the State.

"The fundamental theory of liberty upon which all Governments in this Union repose, excludes any general power of the State to standardize its children by forcing them to accept instruction from public teachers only. The child is not the mere creature of the State; those who nurture him and direct his destiny have the right, coupled with the high duty, to recognize and prepare him for additional obligations."

The First Amendment of the Constitution, the *Washington Star* reminds us, provides that "Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of a religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press"; and the *Washington* paper goes on to explain the relation of this Amendment to the present decision:

"It does not specifically restrict the right of the State to pass such acts as may be construed as establishing a religion or prohibiting its free exercise, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press. It has, however, been contended and maintained that in these respects a State can not do what the United States can not do. In the present decision on the Oregon law the Supreme Court sets aside a State statute because it is a deprivation of property without due process of law and because it is an interference with the free choice of parents and guardians in the education of their children by reputable teachers."

For comment friendly to this deceased law THE DIGEST telegraphed to Governor Pierce, to *The Western American*, a Klan paper published in Portland, and to several other Klan organs in other States. Our only replies to these telegrams up to the time of going to press were a wire from the headquarters of the Oregon Klan informing us that *The Western American* had ceased publication on April 1, and the following telegram from the Governor:

"The friends of the Oregon School Law are American citizens, firm believers in the underlying principles of the American Government. We bow to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. It is too early yet to predict what further effort will be made to preserve the American public school system which many of us regard as the bulwark of American ideals."

In further explanation of the point of view reflected in the Oregon School Law, we quote the *New York Herald Tribune*:

"Summarized, Oregon's argument in the courts was that the national Government was founded upon the theory that Church and State should be maintained separate, a principle to be closely guarded in the education of its youth; that the right of a State to control a minor when public welfare required had been thoroughly established in the courts and included control over their education; that private and parochial schools are not superior to public schools, therefore the new law would not deprive them of any rights or privileges or subject them to any disadvantages;

that the opposition came from those who wanted children given sectarian religious instruction."

The press comment that has reached this office seems to be all in approval of the Supreme Court's decision. "It is a wise decision," remarks the *Portland Oregonian*, which continues:

"The theories of liberty proclaimed in the Constitution are there to protect, primarily, the minorities. The majority can readily take care of itself. Without doubt a majority of the people of Oregon believe now that the public school is best for their children, best for all children. But it is not their right to impose their opinions upon those parents who do not believe it so.

"As said, this decision is by the final legal authority in the land. It is a wise decision. It is one that should have been foreseen by the framers of the bill as it was foreseen by many, including this newspaper, who opposed the law. There is nothing we know of that those who adhere to its principles can now do about it. No like law can be enforced without amendment of the national Constitution, a process difficult to accomplish at any time and one in this instance that, if attempted, would promote destructive bitterness and, if successful, encroach upon guaranties which in the larger sense are of those rights which the founders of our independence declared to be unalienable."

The Supreme Court "has erected a fresh and strong bulwark for parental and personal rights" and at the same time has "dealt a staggering blow at the current inclination of hysterical States to trespass upon and outrage the rights of individual Americans," declares the *Syracuse Herald*. Says the *Newark News*, which heartily applauds the court's position:

"The decision stakes out the limit to which State authorities may go in education. They may prescribe a minimum standard of education to which private schools must conform, together with moral and intellectual standards for teachers, but may not interfere with training supplemental to this which does not conflict with morality or teach doctrines subversive of Government."

The decision "will be accepted as sound Americanism," thinks the *Manchester Union*. It is "a victory for liberty and tolerance," declares the *Boston Transcript*; and in the *Brooklyn Eagle* we read:

"Whatever the influences behind it, the Oregon school law was a startling adventure in bigotry and intolerance. It denied rights to parents and privileges to children. Certainly at a time when so many Protestant thinkers are coming to agree with Roman Catholic thinkers that religion in schools is a vital matter in the making of good citizens, any plan to deny to the parent the right of choosing schools where religious teaching is practicable is basically unjust, basically wrong."

But while "the victory in the Supreme Court over the Oregon School Law is excellent," remarks the *New York World*, "there will follow the Tennessee case." Between the Oregon and Tennessee cases there are important legal distinctions, but both cases involved questions of minority rights and freedom of thought. As an Oregon paper, the *Portland Journal*, asks:

"If a State may not lawfully ordain that children of certain ages must attend public schools and no other, how can it ordain what branches of study they may not pursue?"



COMPULSORY EDUCATION

—Pease in the Newark News.

THE SUPREME COURT'S NEW RULE OF REASON

A CLEAN BILL OF BUSINESS HEALTH is discerned by the *Newark News* in the Supreme Court ruling, handed down with the Oregon school-law decision, that trade associations do not violate the anti-trust laws in gathering and disseminating among their members information as to costs and quantity of production, provided that it does not interfere with interstate commerce. This decision, as interpreted by Henry Suydam, Washington correspondent of the *Brooklyn Eagle*, "is part of the general trend toward relieving American business from the restraints imposed during the Administrations of Presidents Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson." Certainly, observes the Washington correspondent of the *New York Times*, "this ruling will govern to a large extent the future business methods and manufacturing and selling operations of some of our greatest corporations."

The decisions—there were two of them—were given in the cases of the Maple Floor Manufacturers' Association and the Cement Manufacturers' Protective Association, both of which had been found guilty by the lower courts of breaking the Sherman Anti-trust Law. According to Mr. Suydam:

"The Supreme Court was divided six to three on this question. Chief Justice William Howard Taft, who, as President, inaugurated many anti-trust prosecutions; Associate Justice Edward T. Sanford, Assistant Attorney-General under Roosevelt, and Associate Justice James McReynolds, first Attorney-General of Wilson's Administration, were the three judges who dissented. The majority decision, in favor of the lumber and cement associations, was written by Associate Justice Stone, President Coolidge's first appointee.

"In President Taft's Administration, a number of hardwood lumber manufacturers were prosecuted as a trust, resulting in the conviction, fine, and dissolution of the Hardwood Trade Association. One of the present cases, brought against the Maple Floor Manufacturers' Association, involved about twenty companies in the Northwest. The issue, in both cases, was much the same, revolving around the practise of lumber trade associations acting as clearing houses for information, supplied by their member companies, as to costs and quantities of production, stock conditions and sale prices.

"The Supreme Court, in the case several years ago, held the companies so organized fixt prices to the detriment of competitors and consumers. The Court, in the decision handed down on Monday of this week, reversed this attitude and held the exact opposite.

"It is clear that this represents a change of utmost importance to the business interests of the country, inasmuch as it indicates that the Supreme Court, as now constituted, takes a much more favorable view of business combinations than that earlier held."

The new attitude of the Supreme Court, we are told, is shown in the majority decision, written by Justice Stone:

"It was not the purpose or the intent of the Sherman Anti-trust Law to inhibit the intelligent conduct of business operations, nor do we conceive that its purpose was to suppress such influence as might affect the operations of interstate commerce through the application to them of the individual intelligence of those engaged in commerce, enlightened by accurate information as to the essential elements of the economics of a trade or business, however gathered or disseminated. . . . Trade associations or combinations of persons or corporations which openly and fairly gather and disseminate information as to the cost of their product, the volume of production, the actual price which the product has brought in past transactions, stocks of merchandise on hand, approximate cost of transportation from the principal point of shipment to the points of consumption, as did these defendants, and who, as they did, meet and discuss such information and statistics, without, however, reaching or attempting to reach any agreement or any concerted action with respect to prices or production or restraining competition, do not thereby engage in unlawful restraint of commerce."

"This is probably the most momentous opinion on the Sherman Act since the famous Standard Oil case of 1912," thinks

counsel for the Cement Manufacturers' Protective Association. For, points out the *Buffalo Express*:

"Henceforth, the mere existence of a trade association will not be evidence of intent to violate the anti-trust laws. Associations which merely offer to their members comparative data as to manufacturing and distributing costs, even if there is a suggestion of cooperation for the improvement of trade conditions, may not be subjected to prosecution. Apparently there will have to be direct evidence that these associations restrain competition and result in uniformly high prices for commodities before conviction can be expected.

"It is not evident so far whether the Supreme Court has adopted a new attitude since the hardwood lumber decision of several years ago, or if the decision of Monday may be construed simply as a declaration that the effects of trade-association practises are to be judged, rather than the purpose and intent of members. But the situation is somewhat clarified."

"Our highest tribunal apparently has cleared away the fog that has surrounded cost lists and other statistical data," explains the *Boston News Bureau*, and the *New York Times* sees in the recent rulings "every reason to hope that they represent true progress." In the opinion of the *Newark News*:

"Practically speaking, the kind of information disseminated by both the cement and the flooring associations to members of their trade is needed for the successful conduct of business. Without knowledge of freight rates and cost of production in various parts of the country, a manufacturer would be at sea as to fair prices to be charged in order to maintain his business. It would be a tremendous task to collect such information by each firm in a wide-spread line, but it has been simplified and its cost reduced by the organization of these trade associations."

"While the decisions are in line with the progressive thought of the country, it is still a handicap to American business," declares the *Brooklyn Citizen*, "to have the antiquated and archaic Sherman Anti-trust Law on the statute books. It is the duty of Congress to repeal this law." Meanwhile, points out the *New York Journal of Commerce*, these rulings are a "triumph for those who believe that a sane, economical organization of trade and industry can only be built upon a foundation of knowledge." Through the Supreme Court decisions, says this business daily:

"The trade associations are at last released from the harassing uncertainties that have hampered them in performing for their members those services which enable them to substitute orderly planning for undirected and often chaotic productive policies. All that is required is that the statistics shall be openly and fairly gathered. Many trade associations which have long been marking time will now, it is to be hoped, take heart and courageously embark upon campaigns to enlist their members in support of statistical services. Both business and the public will eventually derive profit from the gradual expansion and systematization of organized business reporting services.

"Hitherto court decisions have left the trade associations more than doubtful as to the limits of legitimate activity, while charges brought by the Government in the suits recently instituted have confirmed their fears that even open and above-board statistical services might be regarded as prima facie evidence of illegal intent. These fears now ought to be finally dissipated, in the light of the latest Supreme Court decision, which again applies the rule of reason to the definition of trade restraints."

But the question of intent is sometimes difficult to decide. In fact, it was on this point that the Supreme Court divided, six to three. In the hardwood lumber case, a divided Supreme Court found it was the intent of that association to evade the Sherman Law. In the present cases, on the other hand, Justice Stone, in the majority opinion, holds that there is no evidence of intent to restrain commerce. Justice McReynolds, in his dissenting opinion, said in part:

"These causes disclose carefully developed plans to cut down normal competition in interstate trade and commerce. Long impelled by this purpose, appellants have adopted various

expedients through which they evidently hoped to defeat the policy of the law without subjecting themselves to punishment.

"They are parties to definite and unusual combinations and agreements, whereby each is obligated to reveal to confederates the intimate details of his business and is restricted in his freedom of action. Pious protestations and smug preambles but intensify distrust when men are found busy with schemes to enrich themselves through circumventions, and the Government ought not to be required supinely to await the final destruction of competitive conditions before demanding relief through the courts."

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* likewise finds it difficult to visualize these associations as benefactors of the public. As this paper remarks:

"After the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the hardwood and linseed oil cases, which had found the trade association unlawful, this new interpretation by the Court comes as a surprise. It will encourage the pooling of information which may be used to restrain commerce, and which will be so used if the authorities are not constantly on the alert.

"It is doubtless true, as Justice Stone in the majority opinion of the Court says, that the acquisition of wider and more scientific knowledge of business conditions and the exchange of such information will stabilize price and production, but it is hard for a layman to think of such information being employed for public advantage.

"The Gary breakfasts of the early years of the century, and the gentlemen's agreements which came later, looked in exactly the same direction as the trade association which the Supreme Court now upholds. They, too, were designed to stabilize price and production, but the evidence that the consumer derived any benefit is scanty indeed." From the public point of view, stabilization of price in itself has little to commend, when it results, as it almost invariably does, in prices above the competitive level."

The New York *World*, too, alines itself with the minority, and at the same time issues a warning to trade associations when it says:

"By approving of the trade practises of the Maple Floor Manufacturers' Association and the Cement Manufacturers' Protective Association the Supreme Court has announced that it is not necessarily an unreasonable restraint of trade for competitors to pool their knowledge of market conditions, sources of supply, trade practises and price data. These decisions, however, should not be hailed with undue delight by concerted producers who are hoping to dictate prices as they please. The big industries of the country must still take care not to cross the line of exchanging information, and enter the field of actual combination to present a united front to consumers.

"These decisions permit devices to prevent wasteful production and disorganizing trade practises. Nevertheless, they open the door to the use of these devices to maintain prices at levels above those necessary to make reasonable profits. Producers are warned by the division of opinion among the Judges and by the caveats and qualifications in the majority opinion of Mr. Justice Stone, that they must use their freedom with moderation. Business men have it in their power to prove that the decision is a wise one. If they abuse the privileges conferred, they will find a later Supreme Court reverting to the views of the hardwood case, and in effect informing the community that big business can not be trusted with the use of a method inherently wise and intrinsically advantageous to consumers and producers as well."

COOLIDGE LECTURES THE STATES

IT IS THE OLD ISSUE of States' rights that the correspondents are accusing President Coolidge of having taken away from the Democrats in his Memorial Day speech, altho the Democratic New York *World* retorts that this is hardly a fair charge of theft—"you might as well charge a kindly old lady who takes in a stray alley-cat with theft. The principles of local self-government and personal liberty haven't been claimed for any particular party for such a long time that all property rights have long since lapsed." And the Providence

News protests that "if Mr. Coolidge be a champion of Democratic doctrines, one Leon Trotzky in Moscow is an ardent devotee of capitalism." In his speech at Arlington, it will be remembered, Mr. Coolidge lamented the decay of self-government—the individual tending to throw himself on society, the local political units looking to the States, the States to the nation, "and nations beginning to look to some vague organization, some nebulous concourse of humanity to pay their bills and tell them what to do"; he asserted that what we need is not "more Federal Government, but better local government," but that nevertheless if the States refuse "to discharge obvious duties" and fail "to meet the requirements of a national demand," then questions they will not settle on their own account will "have to be settled for them by the Federal authority."

In making these statements the President is credited by several experienced Washington correspondents with having raised a new political issue ranking with his campaign for economy. It seems to J. F. Essary of the Baltimore *Sun* (Dem.) that the President has in a sense, in his Memorial Day speech, "preempted traditional Democratic ground in belaboring the tendency toward centralization and in upholding the rights of the States." And Walker S. Buel writes from Washington to the Democratic Cleveland *Plain Dealer*:

"No Democratic platform has been more definite in its advocacy of maintenance of State sovereignty than was the Coolidge speech, the address of a Republican President.

"Jeffersonian simplicity' of government has been the atmosphere of the Coolidge Administration.

"It is almost impossible to draw a dividing line on the tariff, when a great portion of the Democratic South is protectionist at heart.

"The old Democratic issue of economy in government is the central theme of the Coolidge doctrine of administration.

"And now comes the Executive with an almost dramatic statement in behalf of maintaining the dual system of Federal and State sovereignties."

What accounts for the difference of opinion as to whether the President really is a good Democrat is his assertion that the States are casting too many governmental burdens on the Federal Governments, but that if they do not settle their problems in a way to suit the "national demand," the Washington authority must step in. The President's speech is in line with declarations on the collapse of State government by such men



as Elihu Root, Woodrow Wilson, and Senator Borah. As the President states one phase of the problem:

"We boast that this is a land of equal opportunity for all. But that equality suffers often because of the divergencies between the laws of different States. So long as some can go to a distant State for divorces which others are denied at home, there is not equality in this regard. When some States grant valuable exemptions from taxation which other States impose, one person may enjoy while another is denied these benefits.

"A few years ago a majority of the States had adopted Prohibition or rigid restrictions on the traffic in intoxicating liquor. But other States did not cooperate in advancing this policy, and ultimately by national action it was extended to all the Union. By failing to meet the requirements of a national demand, the States became deprived of the power to act. If questions which the States will not fairly settle on their own account shall have to be settled for them by the Federal authority, it will only be because some States will have refused to discharge obvious duties."

It seems to the President that "the reason for increasing demands on the Federal Government is that the States have not discharged their full duties." But he thinks that more centralization ought to be avoided, "that what we need is not more Federal Government but better local government." The protection of the States against Federal usurpation "will lie in discharging the full obligations that have been imposed on them." Mr. Coolidge objects to the practise of National contribution to State expenditures, as in road-building. He touches on law enforcement to note that murder and other crimes are more surely punished abroad than here, and to conclude that "laxity of administration reacts upon public opinion, causing cynicism and loss of confidence in both law and its enforcement, and therefore in its observance." President Coolidge sees and deplores a trend away from the old American theory of local self-government, on the part of individuals, local political units and States. He insists that:

"If there is to be a continuation of individual and local self-government and of State sovereignty, the individual and locality must govern themselves and the State must assert its sovereignty. Otherwise these rights and privileges will be confiscated under the all-compelling pressure of public necessity for a better maintenance of order and morality. The whole world has reached a stage in which, if we do not set ourselves right, we may be perfectly sure that an authority will be asserted by others for the purpose of setting us right."

The trend envisaged by the President has been under way for years, writes W. W. Jermaine in the *Seattle Times*:

"Look at the McNary-Haugen and similar bills of recent sessions—fortunately, defeated—providing enormous direct appropriations for the farmers; the abdication of many States in the matter of enforcement of the Volstead Law; the laws under which there are appropriations by the Federal Government and the States, on a 50-50 basis, for good roads, certain classes of schools and colleges and various forms of development for agriculture.

"Look at the Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution,

over whose unexpected defeat there is wide-spread rejoicing. At the time it was submitted to the legislatures there was a general belief that it would be ratified forthwith. What interfered was the country's experience with Prohibition enforcement, which furnished a practical illustration of what the Federal Government could do in the way of invading the rights of the individual when given the power.

"Look at the bill to create a Department of Education and Welfare, its head to have Cabinet rank. The moment it is passed, the Federal Government will have a toe-hold in matters of education and public welfare that, in the opinion of many good citizens, will ultimately lead to an enormous increase of Federal authority over these things.

"Look at the Suffrage Amendment, under which the States have relinquished their traditional and historic right to say who may vote.

"Look at the Income-Tax Amendment, the earliest important move in the direction of a violent interference with the taxing power of the States.

"Look at the inheritance taxes levied by the Federal Government, the repeal or radical modification of which has been strenuously urged by the Administration for years. This form of levy, by States and Federal Government, has, in the opinion of Secretary Mellon, frequently called for larger payments than the total value of the property involved.

"The maternity law is another case in point. Under its provisions, Federal agents go snooping over the country, telling mothers how to take care of their children and laying down regulations that ought to be laid down—if at all—by local authorities."

President Coolidge's call for more and better local self-government is echoed and applauded by papers like the *New York Times* (Dem.), *Washington Star* (Ind.), *Knoxville Sentinel* (Dem.), *Washington Post* (Ind.), *New York Evening Post* (Ind.), and *New Haven Journal-Courier* (Ind.).

But Governor Ritchie of Maryland and a number of papers catch the President up on what seems to them a fundamental inconsistency. To quote the Democratic Governor:

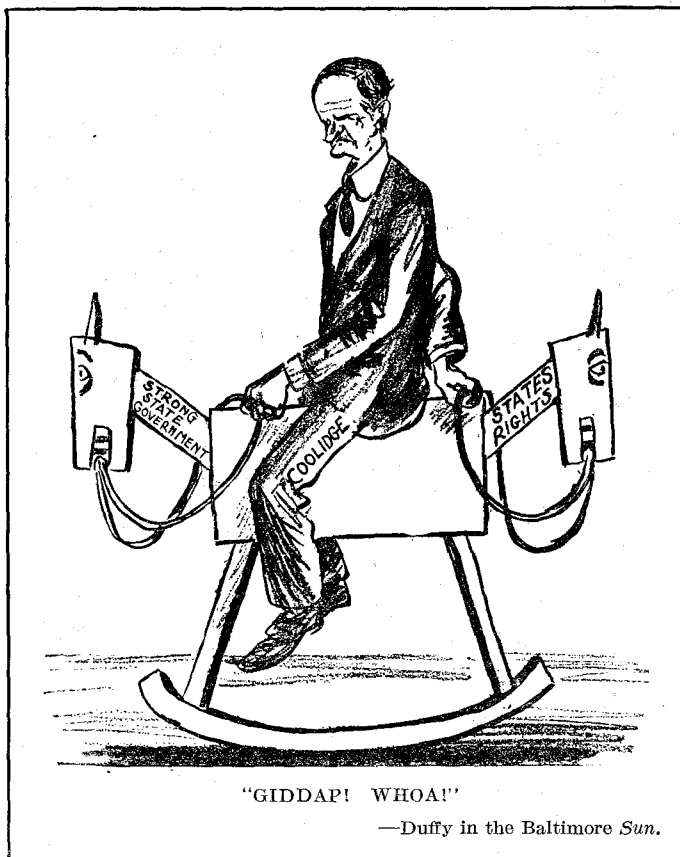
"President Coolidge's idea that questions which the States will not fairly settle on their account shall have to be settled for them by the Federal authority seems to be a new contribution to the theory of American Government.

"And with great respect, it is a dangerous contribution. It simply means that the Federal Government would have the final say in every State question. If the Government thought the State's decision right, then the Government would accept it. If not, then the Government would settle the question itself.

"The end would be sure to be complete centralization in Washington and the complete obliteration of State responsibility."

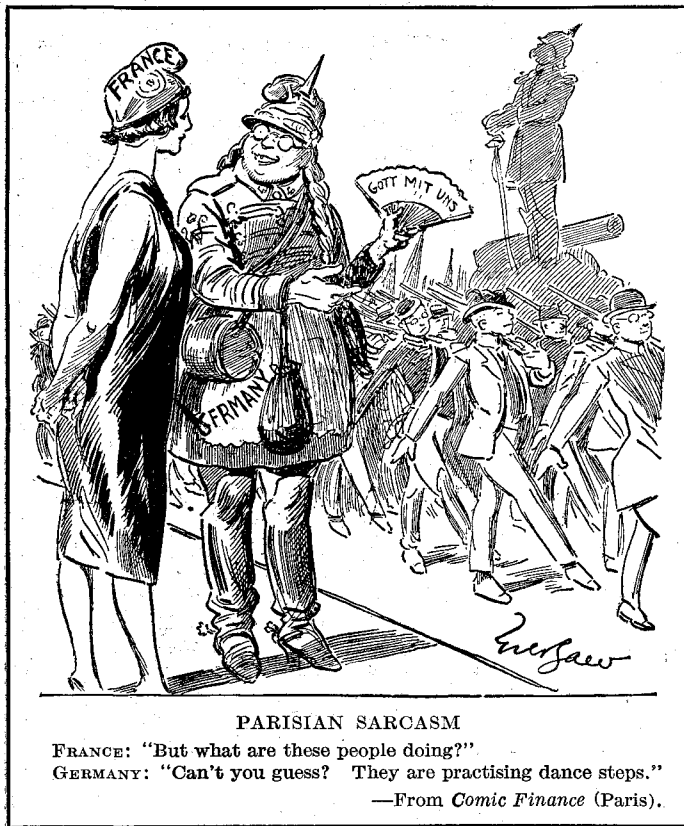
Is the President's "fine theory of State sovereignty," asks the *Baltimore Sun* (Dem.), "to be effective only so long as each of the individual States is willing to adopt the policies approved by a majority outside of that State?"

"Is Iowa to be a sovereign State only if it adopts a good roads policy dictated by New York? Is Maryland to remain a sovereign State only if it permits its Prohibition policy to be dictated by Kansas? It seems scarcely conceivable that such is the President's position, because the State that frames its policies upon outside demand would, of course, not be a sovereign State at all. Yet, if this is not the President's position, what other construction can be placed upon his words?"



PAINLEVÉ'S OLIVE BRANCH

NEW HOPES for permanent peace in Europe have arisen from the speech made by Premier Painlevé at Strasbourg on June 1, according to press correspondents. And editors in this country likewise take hope from the Premier's words of good-will that the new discussions between France and Germany are to be carried on in a more amicable and conciliatory spirit than has animated such negotiations in the past. While France "is still heroically ready to assume the sternest duties which the future may impose on her," she has, according to the recently chosen head of the Government, "no other aspiration than to be a worker for peace, for just peace, wherein will be



neither oppressors nor oppressed." France knows, in the words of Mr. Painlevé, that there are dreamers of domination who have not given up their ambitions and new nations still mistrustful and suspicious, "but France knows also that there will never be fruitful action without optimism. She knows there is something as dangerous as blind confidence, and that is blind mistrust, which, seeing plots and dangers everywhere, lets pass propitious occasions and shuts itself up in obstinate negotiations." The speaker continued, as quoted in a *New York Times* dispatch:

"Gentlemen, however deceptive, however disquieting may be the vicissitudes of international politics, I affirm here confidently my faith in the future of European civilization.

"Gentlemen, the day will dawn, perhaps sooner than we think, when from the bitter disillusion of this post-war time will emerge the real lessons of the war, when peoples will throw down the barriers of egotism and hate which still separate them and will each develop its own genius, not for mutual destruction but for common action in the struggle of mankind against nature and against plagues which inflict humanity, irrespective of race and country."

While the speech is couched in general terms and Germany is not mentioned by name, it is considered in Paris, according to the correspondent quoting it, "a bid for reconciliation with Germany" which "marks very definitely the end of the policy of distrust and everlasting suspicion of which Poincaré has been the most conspicuous apostle." This speech, coming on the eve of negotiations with Germany for a Rhineland compact, and "from such an eminent pacifist as Premier Painlevé and in full

accord with Foreign Minister Briand," is considered in Paris, we are told, "as intended to clear the atmosphere for those negotiations and to create if possible in Germany a spirit of loyal cooperation in the establishment of peace."

In this country it seems to the *New York Times* that the new French Premier "feels that Mr. Poincaré's attitude toward Germany was that of the tempestuous little girl in a quarrel who announced to her friend, 'I don't know what you are going to say, but whatever it is, 'tain't so!'" Similarly the *Boston Transcript* asserts that the point of Mr. Painlevé's speech "was a break with the Poincaré policy—shall we call it the Poincaré habit of mind?—of treating Germany as an outcast, the always dangerous and never trustworthy Ishmael among the nations." According to the Boston editor:

"M. Poincaré, whether he were speaking in the Chamber, or writing for the American press, or making one of his Sunday speeches which some sections of the English press used mildly to resent on practical grounds, always asserted that Germany had done wrong. So she had, but the main business when the war was over was, first, to see that she did no more wrong, and second, to start things going again so that some kind of normal conditions might be seen once more in France. To effect these results, there could be but two methods, contract or the strong hand. The strong hand was tried in the Ruhr and at least demonstrated that actually to coerce a strong nation in time of technical peace is a somewhat more expensive proceeding than was disciplining a little city-state in ancient Greece.

"There remained, therefore, the policy of contract, the strong hand having turned into a broken reed. By the policy of contract you mean, of course, obtaining what you think right by a system of promises, which must always come down to brass tacks in the question of honesty. To be sure, M. Poincaré did admit a contract having been tried with the Germans, but he said they had broken it, which was true, and then went on to declare they would never keep their word, which was not practical. So here was France hung on the reef of her own cruel necessity, with the strong hand on one side and mistrust on the other, neither of which a twelvemonth ago looked very auspicious.

"Now comes forward M. Painlevé as a statesman who dares a little on the side of healing, who says boldly that a time will come 'when peoples will throw down the barriers of egotism and hate' and get to work on construction with no sacrifice of national honor or individuality, but with some scrapping of the idea that anything has ever been built on hatred. If the Germans do not take this to heart, both as an overture to reconciliation and as very good advice, then they have even less political sense than we grant them. If France can bury revenge, the Germans should be twice as quick to do it."

This speech seems to the *New York World* the fullest indication we have had that Painlevé will follow the general foreign policy of his immediate predecessor. For the voice is not the voice of Poincaré's Sunday "sermons," but that of Herriot. Gratified as *The World* is, it can not help warning us that fine words will not guarantee European peace:

"It is the practical concessions needed to solve two urgent and complex issues now being negotiated: the question of German disarmament and evacuation, and the security question. To both France holds the master key. There are already indications of an Anglo-French agreement on disarmament terms which can be met in time to allow the early evacuation of Cologne and the Ruhr. But the real test of Painlevé's policy will come in the choice between a one-sided, divisive security compact and a general and unifying treaty."

The more skeptical *New York Journal of Commerce* would not have us take Painlevé's address "too seriously as evidence of the growth of a conciliatory spirit toward Germany":

"His remarks were intended for Alsatian consumption, and in a land so divided in its allegiance it would have been political folly of the worst sort to have been other than mild in references to the German menace.

"Alsace is a potential powder magazine to which it would be unwise to apply the torch of flaming words. So it is not surprising that the Premier seized the occasion to disavow imperialistic aims and to appeal on Alsatian soil for the 'aid of Alsace in the mutual comprehension of its two great neighbors.'"

FIRST BLOOD IN THE OIL FIGHT

THE COUNTRY MAY TAKE HEART, observes the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, now that the first court decision in the cases growing out of the oil scandal is in favor of the Government and against the Doheny interests. "The sweeping victory, through the ruling of Federal Judge McCormick, of Los Angeles, not only restores to the nation its valuable naval oil reserves in California, but forecasts penal justice for Doheny, Sinclair, and Fall," believes the Atlanta *Constitution*. The Government, however, has won only the first round of the legal battle for restoration of the Elk Hills reserve; Mr. Doheny and his lawyers have announced that they will appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals, of California, and if necessary to the Supreme Court of the United States. "But the fact can not be obscured," declares the New York *Times*, "that the decision of Judge McCormick is a real victory for the Government's special counsel, and a serious blow to the defense." The Los Angeles decision, writes Albert W. Fox in the Washington *Post*, vindicates the action of the Senate investigating committee in declaring the leases contrary to law and taking steps to bring about their cancellation. Moreover, points out the New York *World*, "the country's thanks are due to Messrs. Pomerene and Roberts, who so successfully handled the Government's case, and to Senator Walsh, of Montana, who fought this fight to a finish." According to an Associated Press dispatch from Los Angeles:

"The case tried here was a civil suit. The Government petitioned that the Elk Hills reserve leases and supplemental contracts, involving construction by the Pan-American Company of oil storage facilities for the Navy Department at Pearl Harbor, be canceled and voided.

"The contracts and leases were made possible under an executive order by President Harding May 31, 1921, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to lease the lands in the naval oil reserves for the Navy Department. This order took control of the leases from the Navy Department.

"Contentions by government counsel were that Fall was the moving force in obtaining the executive order by President Harding; that the \$100,000 loaned by Doheny to Fall, for which Fall gave an unsecured note, influenced Fall secretly to negotiate with the Pan-American Company; that the exchange of royalty crude oil for storage facilities involved in the contracts was illegal, and that the leases and contracts were entered into without competitive bidding.

"The defense sought to show that Doheny's \$100,000 loan to Fall was a personal matter, actuated by a lifelong friendship, and that Doheny had torn Fall's signature from the unsecured note so that Fall would not be prest for payment should Doheny meet accidental death before placing the note in safe deposit. The defense also sought to show that all secrecy in the negotiations was at request of the Navy Department for national defense motives, and that other oil companies had opportunities to bid on the contracts."

Judge McCormick found, among the ninety-two facts of law in his decision, the following, according to a Los Angeles dispatch to the New York *Herald Tribune*:

"That the payment of \$100,000 by Edward L. Doheny to Albert B. Fall was against good morals and public policy.

"That when Edward L. Doheny took Fall's \$100,000 note, he knew it would not be an enforceable obligation.

"That the payment constituted a fraud on the United States Government, and renders voidable all contracts.

"That President Harding's executive order, transferring the power of granting oil leases from the Navy Department to the Department of the Interior, was in excess of his power as the President of the United States.

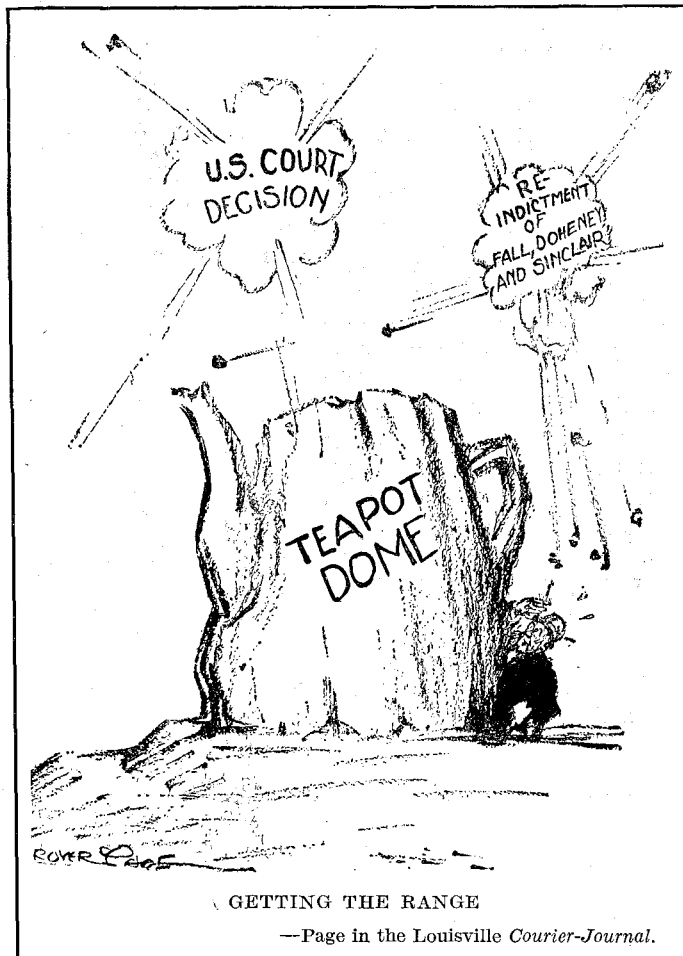
"That Secretary Fall was very active in procuring the transfer of the naval reserve and dominated negotiations that entered into the contracts.

"That Edwin Denby, former Secretary of the Navy, was passive, and took no active part in the negotiations.

"That the reason and purpose of the agreement over the leases being kept secret was in order that Congress and the public should not know what was being done, and not for military reasons."

Judge McCormick's decision seems to the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* "too sound a ruling to be upset on appeal," and the New York *World* adds: "that a verdict so definite and so armed with unanswerable logic should be set aside is scarcely thinkable." Of President Harding's executive order, and the law which was supposed to authorize it, the St. Louis paper says:

"Obviously, under such a statute of closely defined but limited scope, the President could not transfer from the Attorney-General to the Postmaster-General the duty of representing the Federal Government in the Supreme Court, nor from the State Department to the Secretary of Labor the duty of conducting



negotiations with foreign countries. If Mr. Fall had no power to execute to Mr. Doheny leases to California oil land, it follows that he had no power to execute to Mr. Sinclair leases for Teapot Dome oil-lands in Wyoming."

Therefore, remarks the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, "if the higher courts sustain Judge McCormick's view that President Harding's order was invalid, the Teapot Dome lease must fall."

It is important to note that only the civil case has been decided by the Los Angeles jurist; the criminal case awaits determination. "The reindictment on May 27 of Sinclair, Fall, and the elder Doheny, after it was feared that legal technicalities would prevent their being brought into court," is evidence to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* that the Government will push its other oil cases. As John Billings, Jr., reminds us in a Washington dispatch to the Brooklyn *Eagle*:

"So many different suits have grown out of the Senate's oil investigation that confusion concerning them has sprung up in the popular mind. The shifting legal developments of the past few months in these oil cases can best be understood by a classification of the suits themselves.

"They fall under two heads—civil suits in which the Government is attempting by cancellation of the leases to get back the oil property leased by Fall to Sinclair and Doheny, and criminal prosecutions in which the Government is trying to punish these men on the ground that they defrauded the Government out of this property."

SIR ESME'S WARNING

MILLIONS OF AMERICANS will be interested in the recent remarks of the British Ambassador to the United States, predicts A. J. Sinnott, Washington correspondent of the *Newark News*, for the simple reason that the future position of nearly all business in the United States and the taxes which the public must pay into the Federal treasury are closely connected with the economic facts which the English diplomat sets forth. It is a new procedure for a British Ambassador to talk bluntly about trade, as did Sir Esme before the American Iron and Steel Institute, and to Mr. Sinnott his frank warning "demonstrates that international diplomacy has more of an economic than a political significance."

The British argument, observes David Lawrence in a Consolidated Press dispatch, "is viewed in Washington as a polite but firm appeal that the tariff wall erected by the Fordney-McCumber law be reduced." Our Ambassador to Great Britain, it will be recalled, directed some pointed remarks a few weeks ago against the political instability of Europe; Sir Esme replies that, while the peace of Europe is desirable, it is not the only factor involved in the restoration of normal conditions between Europe and the United States. Said the British Ambassador, in part:

"The United States and the British Empire are to-day each other's best customers, tho the United States has the advantage in the visible trade balance. How is the balance paid for? Before the war the balance used to be paid for by our 'invisible exports'—interest on capital loaned, freight rates for shipping, and profits made in trade with other countries. But to-day these invisible exports have shrunk, and our foreign markets have shrunk, in some cases almost to nothing. Unless we can shortly restore a firm basis of confidence and credit throughout Europe and a return to the natural flow of trade; unless we can work on the principle of goods across the sea, we are heading for a worse cataclysm than that produced by the actual state of war."

"We intend—we are absolutely determined—to meet our just debts, but there may come a time when, unless the world situation changes for the better—unless we can return to something like pre-war conditions of credit and trade—it would be impossible both to make heavy purchases of raw materials from the United States and to pay the interest on our debt."

Sir Esme, the Democratic Philadelphia *Record* suspects, "was speaking with particular reference to the tariff laws of this country, and he was justified in so doing. If England should cut down its imports from us to the amount of its exports to us, there probably would be a panic in this country. It is certain that there would be a serious depression." "If the people of other countries may not sell to us, they can not buy our products," is the way the Democratic Dayton *News* puts it. "If we keep our tariff high, we may have to forego the interest on some of our war loans, and perhaps some of the principal, too," observes the Dallas *News* (Ind. Dem.), "for we can't collect goods pay-

ments which our tariff wall sternly forbids to come in." "It is foreign trade," points out the independent Washington *Star*, "that frequently marks the measure between prosperity and hard times in this country." To quote the Rochester *Herald* (Ind. Dem.):

"If Americans wish prompt payment of foreign war debts to the United States, if the residents of this country desire to see American foreign commerce prosper through the growth of wealth and demand for American goods abroad, they must insist on a revision of the tariff, for only through a readjustment of schedules can a proper economic balance be obtained. The tariff, as it is at present, is an obstacle to prosperity."

On the other hand, it is pointed out that Sir Esme does not survey the entire situation with impartiality. As one Washington correspondent observes, "if the inference from his speech is that our protectionist tariff system must be modified, why is it that the British Government is moving away from free trade and establishing its own protectionist system?" "In seeking a remedy for Great Britain's unfavorable trade balance," suggests the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (Ind.), "the first step should be to discover its cause. That is not to be found in American governmental policy, as our tariff is not discriminatory against Great Britain, nor in American commercial influence." The New York *Sun* (Ind. Rep.) is afraid that the British Ambassador "has fallen into a very common error." According to *The Sun*:

"The payment of an international debt never depends merely upon the direct trade between the two countries concerned, even when we include in that direct trade such invisible items as interest payments, shipping services and the like. What is important is the trade, both visible and invisible, of the two countries with the world as a whole. Even if the United States bought nothing at all from Great Britain it would still be possible for that country to continue buying goods from us and even paying debts to us, provided only that England was able to sell enough to other countries. If England sells \$5,000,000 of machinery to Brazil, and if Brazil in turn sells \$5,000,000 of coffee to us, England, through triangular exchange, can build up a \$5,000,000 credit here to meet debts or to buy goods."

"In spite of Britain's trade considered with the United States alone in 1924, that

country, when its trade with the world is considered, not only succeeded last year in paying for imports and meeting foreign debts by selling goods and services and receiving interest on its own credits, but it actually had, according to its Board of Trade figures, a substantial surplus left which it used to make new loans to other countries.

"Changes in our tariff are far less important to Great Britain than the restoration of her markets by the return of peace to Europe."

In fact, declares the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.):

"A tailor does not tell a grocer that he can not buy food from him unless he also sells him his clothes. What he says, if he says anything, is that he can not buy food unless he sells clothes to somebody. And it is the same in international trade."



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A CATACLYSM WORSE THAN WAR

Is predicted by Sir Esme Howard, British Ambassador to the United States, "unless we can restore a basis of confidence and credit throughout Europe and work on the principle of 'goods across the sea.'"

GERMANY REPENTS OF POISON GAS

THE FIRST NATION to resort to poison gas warfare is one of the first to announce its willingness to ban future use of the deadly stuff. While the subject of poison gas is not on the agenda of the arms traffic conference at Geneva, the German delegate declared on May 25 that Germany was ready to participate in any international conference agreement for the complete suppression of chemical and poison gas warfare. Furthermore, we are reminded by the Camden (N. J.) *Courier*, "this offer does not come from the Imperial German Government that tore up the treaty on Belgian neutrality; it comes from Germany's Republican Government."

Germany's offer, notes the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*, is in accordance with the declaration which Representative Burton, representing the United States at the Geneva conference, is trying to obtain from the other delegates. To date, however, the outlook has not been bright, altho the other delegates seem willing to call a special conference for the purpose of solving the poison-gas problem. But the proposal to call such a conference, says an Associated Press dispatch from the Swiss city, "was inspired by Germany's announcement." The declaration, made by Herr von Eckhardt, "was like a bomb-shell, and brought enthusiastic applause." To the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, it was a declaration "of transcendent importance." For:

"Germany has the equipment for the manufacture of poison gas to a greater extent than any of her neighbors. Her willingness now to pledge herself against its use is the best evidence she could give of a desire to live in peace with them."

"There is no reason to doubt the sincerity of Germany in coming to the conclusion at last that such rules must be enforced. She suffered less from the war on her own soil than the Allies did. But were another conflict to break out during the life of the present generation, she would not be so secure. Retaliation is, in fact, inevitable, as was shown when the Allies adopted German methods in self-defense. That is why the time for averting a repetition of superfluous destruction is now, while peace gives men a chance to discuss the matter calmly. Germany has removed the most important obstacle to an understanding."

"Germany's expression of willingness to cooperate in outlawing this death-dealing instrument of war helps to simplify the problem," observes the Asheville (N. C.) *Times*, continuing:

"That poison gas should be outlawed by civilization is almost universally conceded. Unless it is effectively prohibited, the next conflict will be a war of extermination. Whole non-combatant populations will be asphyxiated. If the war assumes world-wide dimensions, then the destruction of life will be hideous and civilization will hardly survive the frightful experience."

"Germany is to be congratulated," remarks the Providence *Journal*, which believes "the Berlin Government could perform hardly any act of repentance that would be more appreciated by civilization." In *The Journal's* opinion:

"Gas warfare should never be recognized as a legitimate weapon in military contests. In barbarity it ranks with the methods of torture used by savages. The time to place a permanent ban on its use is now, when its effects are all too plainly visible on many of the men who saw action in France and Belgium. There should be no repetition of such an abominable method of fighting."

But it seems that opposition exists even to a ban on poison gas in warfare. Says the Chicago *Evening Post*, for example:

"We are not impressed by the wisdom of this proposal. It seems to be rather a concession to sentiment than a carefully considered and scientifically sound contribution to the lessening of either the danger of war occurring, or the horrors of war when it occurs. It is urged, probably, because of the prevalent popular opinion that poisonous gas is a barbarous method of warfare, fraught with extraordinary horrors. As a matter of fact it is no more barbarous than bayonets, machine-guns, grenades and high explosives, and not nearly so deadly."

For most forms of it the mask affords a satisfactory protection—a much better protection than any that has been devised against bomb and shell. To prohibit traffic in gas and permit it in TNT, for example, is like forbidding the sale of meat-skewers while allowing commerce in saw-edged bayonets.

"As long as war remains internationally lawful, and armed defense against it is considered a necessary part of every national program, it seems to us an emotional ignoring of realities to attempt to mitigate its possible horrors and destructiveness."

"Nor would prohibition of the use of poisonous gas—to our way of thinking, an absurdity as long as every form of explosive is countenanced, and war itself is recognized—prove of any practical value. Methods of warfare will never be controlled by international agreement. Necessity, opportunity and effectiveness in the actual conduct of war will alone control them."

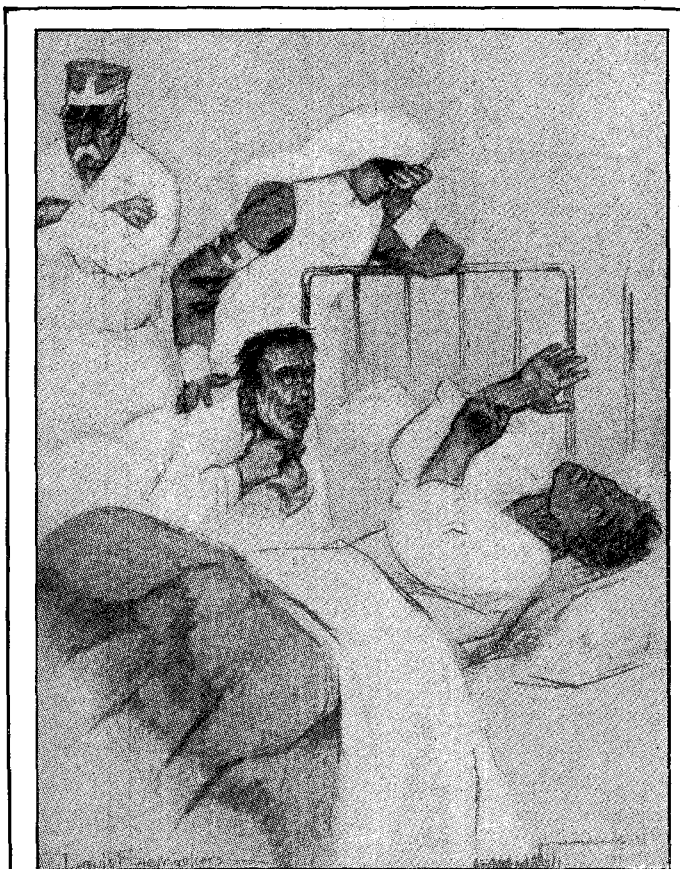
Still another view-point is found in the Detroit *Free Press*, which reminds us that—

"It is right and proper, and highly desirable for the delegates at Geneva to arrive at any understanding regarding

the outlawry of poison gas in war it may be possible to reach; but it will be a delusion to imagine that a mere paper pledge among those concerned will amount to anything. Some way of insuring the enforcement of the pact by making effective provision for heavy penalty where it is disregarded must be devised before it will amount to anything, and how to do that will be a very big puzzle. Meanwhile, the prudent nation will make virtuous resolutions, but will take care to keep itself in a position where it can protect itself against treachery."

It is the conscientious nation that will be at a disadvantage if an agreement to ban poison gas is signed at Geneva, thinks the Chicago *Tribune*, which recalls that—

"Gas was prohibited by international convention before the late war, but under stress of circumstances it was used. It is too useful to be ignored by a nation which feels its life or its vital interests are at stake. The more conscientious the signatory is, the greater the disadvantage it will suffer. Furthermore, the demand for restriction is founded, in our opinion, upon a sentimental fallacy as to the inhumanity of gas. But the strongest argument against an anti-gas treaty is that it would be broken by the more desperate or the more unscrupulous combatant."



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A WAR-TIME CARTOON OF POISON GAS VICTIMS

By Louis Raemaekers.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

It's foolish to think Bryan descended from a dumb animal.—*Columbia Record*.

THE eternal triangle usually ends up in a wreck-tangle.—*The Thomas E. Pickerill Service*.

THE objection to an open mind is that convictions get out as fast as new ideas get in.—*Eugene Guard*.

It is not revealed officially who won the Pacific war game, but one fair guess is the jingo press.—*Beloit News*.

If the printing of crime news makes criminals, why doesn't the printing of recipes make good cooks?—*Greenville News*.

To judge by the character of the plays, it would seem that the army of modern dramatists is composed largely of shock troops.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*.

"WOMEN dress better than men." They wouldn't if they paid for men's clothes.—*Wall Street Journal*.

HERESY is what you are guilty of if you can't persuade the majority to side with you.—*Oil City Derrick*.

THIS country is taking a great deal more interest in the foreign debts than it receives.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*.

GREEN apples are with us again. One day will keep the doctor away—from his home.—*Columbia Record*.

It is a good idea to abolish poison gas in war. And the same goes for guns, bullets, shells, and soldiers.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.

PLACING an income-tax payment in June keeps many a bride from getting the usual forty gravy ladles.—*Lancaster Examiner-New Era*.

THE impression seems to prevail that in regard to Ontario's 4.4 beer, the .4 may be conceded but there is some doubt about the 4.—*Detroit News*.

WHAT a fine world this would be if people would spend as much energy practising their religion as they spend quarreling about it.—*San Francisco Chronicle*.

SCIENTISTS studying the problem of rising vertically might find some suggestions in a flivver's back seat.—*Associated Editors (Chicago)*.

"IN France I want French music and in Italy I want Italian music," says Mr. Albert Coates. What we all want is American music in America.—*Punch*.

PURIST says that it is highly incorrect to refer to a person as "a party." The rule fails, however, in its application to Senator La Follette.—*Arkansas Gazette*.

GERMANY expresses willingness to cut out poison gas in warfare. There would be less danger of warfare if all nations would cut out poison gas in propaganda.—*Louisville Times*.

JUST when the world was hoping to abolish war by abolishing the cause of war, along comes Admiral Fiske and says that women are the cause of war. So now all bets are off.—*Detroit News*.

THE idea at Geneva seems to be that the United States wants to enter into an agreement with other nations to limit traffic in arms, but it wants to do it without entering into an agreement with other nations.—*New York Evening World*.

SOVIET lies have made Russia's word as good as her bond.—*New York Herald Tribune*.

SOME husbands have a den, while others growl all over the house.—*New York American*.

GIVE feminine fashions time enough and they will starve all the moths to death.—*Detroit Free Press*.

It is decidedly more than a raffle in the Riff that has been caused by the rifles of the Riffians.—*Louisville Times*.

THE mosquito is like a child. When he stops making a noise, you know he's getting into something.—*Albany (Ore.) Herald*.

STARTLING contrasts in dress patterns are said to be coming. Wonder how much material will be required to include a startling contrast.—*Boston Transcript*.

"A SAXOPHONE will last as long as fifteen years," declares a trade journal. Not if we can help it.—*Punch*.

IN nature a plum becomes a prune. In politics the prunes frequently get the plums.—*Pottsville Journal*.

TRUTH is stranger than fiction. More than \$78,000,000 worth of corsets were made last year.—*Columbia Record*.

It may be that Mr. Darrow will be able to have the theory of evolution spared because of its youth.—*New York Evening World*.

THE Supreme Court rules that it's lawful to publish income taxes. Yes, and it's awful to pay them.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*.

You can't always tell. Many a man gets a reputation as a conservative merely because he is a slow thinker.—*Corvallis (Ore.) Gazette-Times*.

Now that it is explained that the bee isn't busy at all but only looks busy, it will get a great deal more of study with a view to emulation.—*Detroit News*.

WILL IRWIN has declared that air-planes are virtually a commercial failure. The trouble, no doubt, being with the turnover.—*Life*.

A JUDGE has ruled that a man can't make his girl give back the engagement ring. But the instalment man can.—*El Paso Herald*.

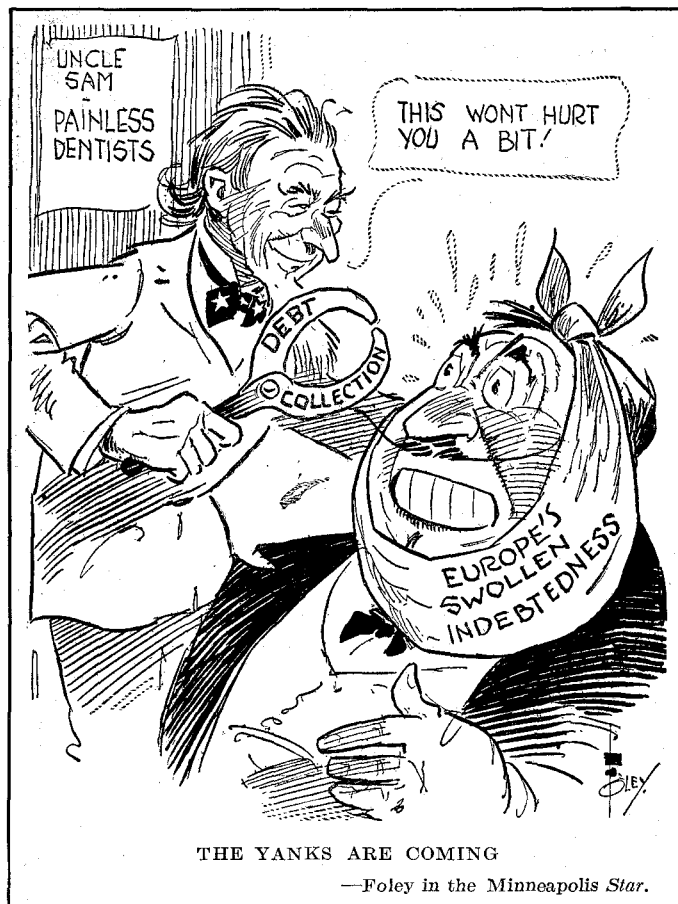
SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE says he has heard singing of an unearthly sort. Probably young people returning home from a party.—*Toledo Blade*.

THE *Courier-Journal* suggests that a tax be levied on all Kentucky colonels. Surely Kentucky doesn't need so much money as all that?—*Detroit Free Press*.

At least it may be said that the British with their rubber are giving us a hint concerning what we may well do with our many natural resources.—*Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger*.

It was fortunate for the person who invented the word scoff-law that full payment was made in cash and not at the rate of so much for every time anybody used it.—*Ohio State Journal*.

THE LITERARY DIGEST publishes a review of what Indiana thinks of the new bone-dry law, and the effect of reading it is the conclusion that the new law will make Prohibition effective if everybody will stop drinking.—*South Bend Tribune*.



FOREIGN - COMMENT

ITALY'S WAR DEBT WORRIES

HEAVERY IS THE BURDEN of the British taxpayer, who has to meet the obligations of his country for war debts to the United States, we are reminded over and over again, but heavier still is his heart because Britain's war allies in Europe are so slow in even making an agreement to pay what they owe her. This refrain comes to mind in connection with the remarks of various Italian writers on Italy's war debt to Great Britain, but especially to the United States, because a famous Italian contention is, as stated by Prof. Filippo Virgilii, of the University of Sienna, in the Rome *Echi e Commenti*, that Italy's expenses were incurred "for the common defense against the threatened German control." Italy accomplished wonderful deeds and sacrifices, he declares, and "she was the first to win the war by destroying the Austrian Army and facilitating the Franco-British-American victory." This Italian apologist goes on to say: "After the war was won, France got the Rhine zone, rich with coal and iron. England completed her wonderful Empire by absorbing all the German colonies. The United States got control of the world's markets. And Italy? Italy got no economic advantages, tho she was in the greater need of them." In the final opinion of Professor Virgilii all the war debts should be melded into "a participation quota." In a very distinguished Italian journal, the Milan *Corriere della Sera*, Senator Luigi Luzzatti declares that:

"The Anglo-Saxon war creditors should learn a lesson of forbearance and equity from their history, if they meditate it well. The English should never forget the war between King Edward III and France, from which England's maritime superiority had its beginning. There is a book entitled, 'The History of Commerce and Florentine Bankers all over the World from 1200 to 1345,' written by a certain Peruzzi, in which the great loans of the Florentine bankers to the victorious King are revealed with great simplicity and accuracy. The bankers Bardi and Peruzzi are the most conspicuous of the list. Without their aid victory would probably have been impossible. The bankers hoped to get their money back promptly, but the English Ministers and the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord John Strafford, the Primate of England and president of the Finance Council, squandered the Royal Treasury. The King was sincerely sorry for this, but his regret turned into complete indifference, and nobody thought to repay that debt.

"The decline of Dante's home city dates from the bankruptcy of her capitalists, which is intimately connected with the English

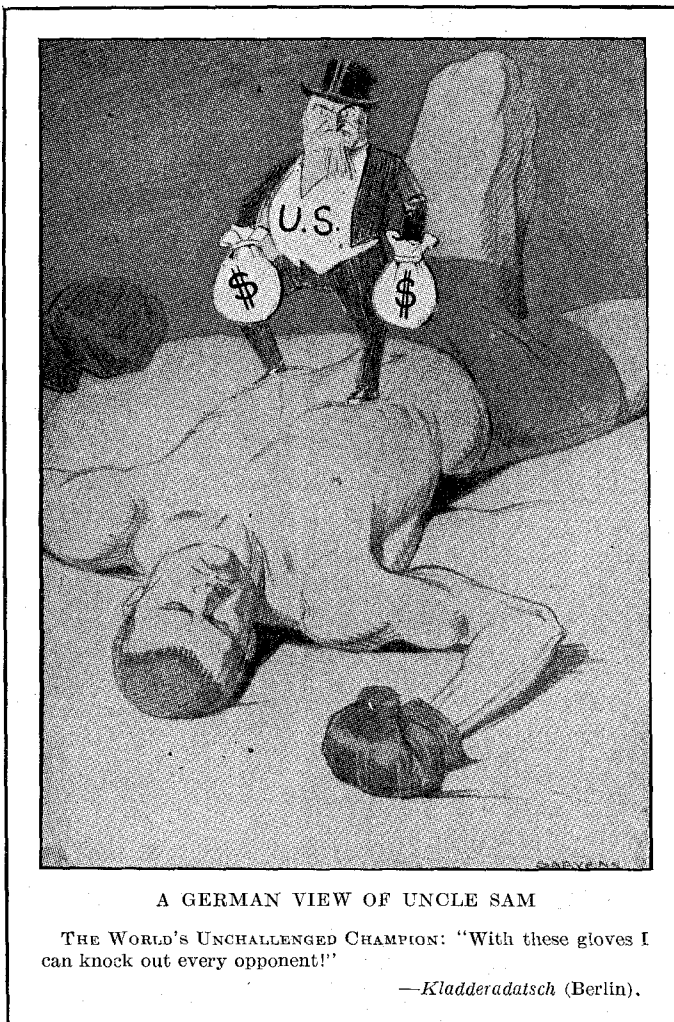
refusal not only to comply with her obligations, but also even to recognize them.

"The writer of the book I have quoted—which was published in 1868—points out that, when England was informed that Florence had gone into bankruptcy, both the Parliament and King Edward showed the most deplorable indifference. Not one of the ancient or the modern English historians has ever mentioned this event.

"According to a calculation showed me by an Italian registrar, if we figure the interest on the money loaned to England by the Florentine bankers from 1345 to the present time, even at the low rate of 2 per cent., the Italian war debt to England would not only be canceled, but would turn into a large credit.

"The Anglo-Saxons of the United States were not responsible for this. They are innocent, for they were not born at that time, but in a book recently published in England by the Council of Foreign Bond Holders, which is full of bankruptcies and financial failures to pay, we can see that eight States of the American Union not only refused to pay their debts, but some of them inserted in their Constitutions clauses prohibiting the recognition of the same.

"This description makes clear the absolute necessity of a noble and fair agreement among the States of different wealth which fought together in the last war and won, some of them by contributing more with money than with arms, others by depriving themselves of all their resources in a heroic supreme effort."



A GERMAN VIEW OF UNCLE SAM

THE WORLD'S UNCHALLENGED CHAMPION: "With these gloves I can knock out every opponent!"

—Kladderadatsch (Berlin).

Editorially the *Corriere della Sera* holds that the interallied debt problem is "moral and not juridical," which means that the solution is not to be found in the "strict interpretation of written obligations," but rather in "the moral substance of the intercourse between the two parties to the debt." If the written obligation is taken literally, France and Italy must pay, says this daily, adding: "But must they pay if we take into consideration the basis of that unwritten right which is called equity?" Whenever war debtors dare to raise doubt as to the obligation of payment, we read then, America makes "the brutal reply that a country refusing to recognize its signature must be considered as disqualified," and it is further stated:

"Let us face the problem in its entirety. The moral theory of the obligation to pay may be summarized as follows:

"Debts must be refunded because a bad use has been made of the money loaned.

"Debts must be paid because the insolvent debtor is given no credit any more.

"Debts must be paid because they are 'sacred,' and this word

'sacred' is an abbreviated formula to affirm that modern economic life is based on the respect of obligations."

But the *Corriere della Sera* discards the above three formulas and comes to the conclusion that: "If the obligation to repay the so-called interallied debts has no substantial and moral



foundation, it can not be enforced without damaging economic life." To enforce the "highest right" set down on paper would be equivalent to perpetrating the "highest injury," according to this newspaper, which goes on to say:

"The United States is the first to defend itself against this *summa injuria* by forbidding us—its presumed debtors—to send immigrants and merchandise into its territory. That is to say by preventing us from employing the only means by which we can pay. The debtor nations must defend themselves against the danger of ruin in the exchange, also of an increase in the cost of living, and a further destruction of the middle and popular classes. All this would follow the unwise attempt to add to the already very high taxes for the vain effort to pay undue debts. Debtors and creditors agreed that the money paid by Germany should remain in Germany if the payment jeopardized the German mark. Why are the Americans so merciful toward the vanquished enemy, and at the same time so hard with their trench fellows?"

Among the arguments in defense of Italy on the war-debt question we find a speech in the Italian Senate Record made by Senator Peano, former Minister of the Treasury, who pointed out that "of the 40,000,000,000 marks owed by Germany according to the Dawes plan, only three and a half go to Italy, while our debt exceeds 23,000,000,000 lire." The Senator added: "If we consider the losses and the compensations of other countries, we shall easily see that the condition of Italy is by far inferior to them." What is more, he declared:

"History will say that the peace treaties were not always inspired by a sense of generosity and humanity, but let us not compel history to say that the execution of these treaties was worse than they. The peoples may fall and rise again, but history's judgments are eternal."

At the same session of the Italian Senate a speech on the same subject was made by Senator Rolandi-Ricci, formerly Italy's Ambassador at Washington, who said that "above all it is not a question of debt in the true sense of the word, but rather a

question of a contribution toward a common damage, to use a phrase of maritime law. Only by working according to this formula shall we be able to discover the true equity of the problem." This Senator also called attention to the fact, that exports from the United States to Italy mounted in value from \$76,000,000 in 1913 to \$269,000,000 in 1915 and in 1919 to \$443,000,000. According to a further statement of this Italian authority American documents show that the United States profited enormously by these exports, and that out of \$1,637,000,000, there were paid in excess of the real value of the merchandise \$900,000,000. Furthermore, he declared that while the American Treasury gave Italy a total credit of \$1,715,748,405, the utilization of this credit began "when prices had jumped to the highest level."

As an authoritative declaration we have the statement of Premier Mussolini before the Italian Senate, who is reported in Rome dispatches as saying: "The Italian Government recognizes its war debts, and intends that Italy shall make good its liabilities to the last cent permitted by its present and future economic situation." This statement, we are told, was received with loud cheers by the entire Senate, after which the Premier went on as follows:

"When the greatness of the sacrifices we sustained in the war, and the smallness of our national resources are taken into account, however, it is evident that creditor States should grant us in return something more than a most-favored-nation clause. If we are required to pay, we must be placed in condition to be able to pay. It is equally evident that we must have a morato-



rium to consolidate our financial position, as then we will be in a position to begin payments immediately.

"The moratorium, in addition, will have to be a long one. It would indeed be painful if we should find our former Allies wishing to place us in conditions of inferiority with respect to conquered nations."

A GERMAN REVELATION OF THE GERMANS

"CAN THE GERMAN PEOPLE find salvation?" is the question of a distinguished German in the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse*. Nobody who considers this inquiry, says Prof. Adolf Harnack, known as one of the foremost of modern church historians, can feel anything but anxiety. There is no doubt in his mind, and he says that every newspaper gives him corroborative evidence, that the general condition of morals in Germany is disturbing. Crime has greatly increased in recent years, and the number of young criminals he declares to be beyond parallel. Commercial and business honesty is far below par, he tells us, and adds that even German officials, who hitherto have enjoyed and deserved the reputation of high integrity, have not escaped demoralization. In the judgment of this observer, an unscrupulous thirst for gain is dominating public life in Germany. What is more, he avers, there is a laxity of morals in the matter of sex, which hitherto has been unheard of, and which has "demoralized all layers of the population." Have these changes for the worse been produced by passing causes or by permanent ones? asks Professor Harnack, who goes on to say that if the causes are permanent the German people can not save themselves and must perish from progressive deterioration.

That's what the pessimists think, but he does not share their opinion because, he tells us:

"It must be admitted that the conditions I have described are to be traced to the three heavy blows dealt by fate to the German nation. First, the long war, which resulted in defeat; second, the sudden downfall of the old political régime; third, the epoch of inflated currency. Each one of these causes was sufficient to shake the soul of a nation and profoundly affect its moral and economic condition. It is natural that all three combined should have resulted in an unprecedented weakening of all national forces and resources. The World War, which lasted for years, could not be profitable either to the victors or to the vanquished. Those who still dare to speak of the good that may be expected from wars are either fools or criminals. . . . Moreover the disintegration of the old governmental system was, in a way, equivalent to a sudden destruction of the State, which necessitates the quickest possible crystallization of new governmental forms. This you must recognize, no matter whether you are in favor of the monarchy or the republic. This disintegration also entails the dispersion of the conservative factors which, in normal times, safeguard public thought and morals. Most of the ideals of a people are organically connected with its history and political organization. Some of them are unavoidably smashed in a quick change of régime, even if constructive work for the elaboration of new forms has been begun. How deeply faith in the nation is hurt—how patriotic enthusiasm is polluted! Culture and civilization are always closely interwoven with the governmental foundations of a country and can not remain unaffected by the violent break of these foundations. In such cases the spirit of anarchy threatens everybody and not anarchical minds only.

"The epoch of inflation, which has almost resulted in bankruptcy, has added fuel to the flames. It has reduced hundreds

of thousands of citizens to misery, who before were the most reliable supporters of the State and of order.

"One who takes into consideration these three calamities—the lost war, the *coup d'état* and the inflation period, will not wonder that the soul and the body of the German people should be gripped by a dire disease, which finds expression in savage egoism, in a reprehensible passion for gain, and in infringements upon laws and morals."

But having made this distressing diagnosis of the mental and

moral condition of the German nation, Professor Harnack declares that their malady is not mortal because the causes of it have disappeared in part, and in time will disappear totally. Indeed, he contends that there are symptoms indicating that the recovery of the German people is already under way, and he signalizes as the chief favorable symptom the fact that:

"The German nation, the most industrious in the world, has never ceased to work. It is working now also, and, what is more, it is working twice as hard as before. It would work even still harder if its physical health were better, and if it could find a richer and wider field for its toil. As to the work done by our mental workers—the students—I can testify out of my own experience that they are working with a greater diligence than ever. The same is evidenced by our physical workers. The love of work, which is the mother of all civic virtues, is helping our people to overcome the influence of evil forces. And already now one may say: 'Go and see the German people while at work, and you will

be able to form an idea as to what it is and what it can accomplish!'"

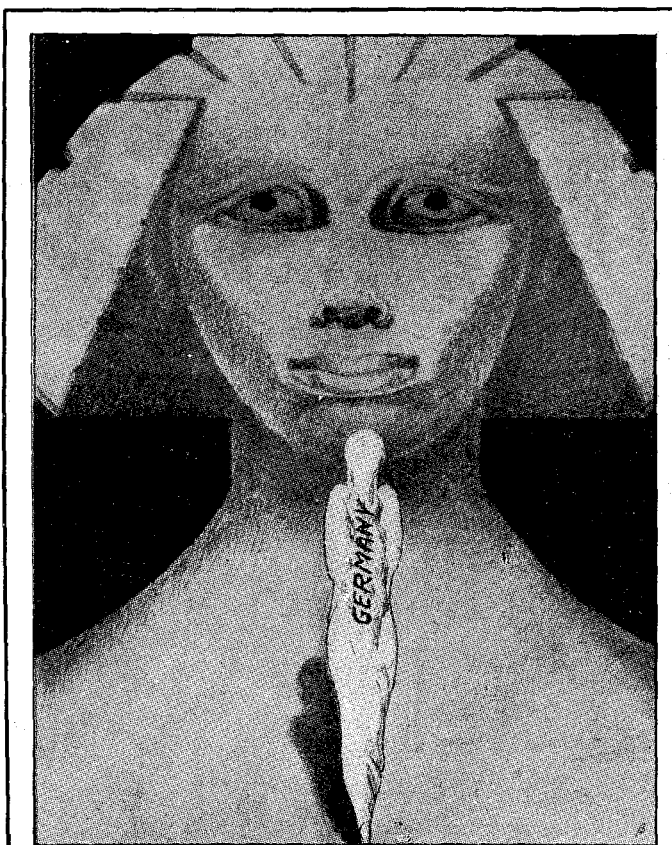
The second symptom of approaching recovery, says Professor Harnack, is found in the patriotism which is being daily displayed by the people. This patriotism, we are told, is shown in the cooperation of the hitherto uncompromising Social-Democrats with the bourgeois parties, in the self-denial with which the population accepted the financial reform salutary for the State, but ruinous to the private interests of many, and in a number of other facts.

That the people are recuperating, he avers, is also proven by the contemporary German literature, and he proceeds:

"A change of mind is taking place among the German people. Even before the war they began to drift away from materialistic philosophy. Now this process has reached a very advanced stage.

"The desire to understand life, and to embrace all things existent in a lofty ideal has become so acute as to overshadow at times the desire to see the 'reality of things.' This trend of mind reflects itself also in the renewed longing for religion which has become conspicuous in the midst of all shortcomings in the moral life of the people.

The same tendency reveals itself in the active interest shown in theosophy, Christian Science, astrology, etc. It reveals itself also in the return to the once abandoned church. To one who glances at contemporary German literature in its entirety, its prevailing tendencies must seem astonishing—so serious are the problems probed, so earnest the search for the higher values of life."



GERMANY QUESTIONS THE ORACLE

"What will the future bring me?" —Ulk (Berlin).

HOW BRITAIN RUNS PALESTINE

FOUR MILLION POUNDS was the bill to the British taxpayer in 1921-22 for running Palestine under a military administration, the head of which was a general officer. Its principal officials were all military men, we learn from a special correspondent of the London *Times*, who has



lately returned from Palestine, and military forces controlled public security and the frontier. But to-day this expense account has been reduced to £624,000, and Palestine is administered by a civilian High Commissioner with a purely civilian staff, while its frontiers and internal security are assured by civil forces. This informant goes on to say:

"The only military forces now in the country are a cavalry regiment, the Ninth Lancers, at Surafend, and a squadron of the Royal Air Force (with an armored-car company) at Ramleh and Amman, in the Transjordan. The Middle East Vote of £624,000 is, in fact, made up of the cost of the air squadron, £40,000 toward the maintenance of the cavalry regiment, and £200,000 for the cost of British gendarmerie, which forms an integral part of the civil forces of the country.

"The Cabinet will be called upon to take a decision on the question of these Imperial commitments as soon as it has been able to receive and study the report of its two members, who recently visited Palestine. It may, therefore, be opportune if a brief survey be given of the system at present followed in Palestine in the matter of public security and the control of the frontiers.

"The civil forces employed in the country number 2,000 officers and men—viz., 1,000 police (including the C.I.D.), 450 native gendarmerie, and 550 British gendarmerie.

"The police, mainly foot, with a small mounted section, is locally recruited, only the senior officers being British. The native gendarmerie, which is mounted under British officers, consists of one-third Arab (Moslem and Christian), one-third Jew, and one-third foreign element, mostly Circassian—a mixture which was much condemned at the outset, as not conducing to harmony or efficiency, but which, according to its officers, has worked out extremely well. The British gendarmerie is on foot, with a small mounted section and motor transport, and consists of British ex-soldiers under British officers, all with war service."

The police do normal police duty in the towns and districts, we are told, while the Jewish suburb of Jaffa, Tel Aviv, has its own municipal force, consisting of Jews. The national gendarmerie

patrols the land frontiers and fulfils police duties in the areas adjoining. But it is pointed out that the British gendarmerie is a militarily trained force acting as a mobile reserve and backing for the other forces, in addition to which it is used for special duty, where only British can be usefully employed, and for general patrol work throughout the country from Dan to Beer-sheba. We read then:

"As regards the military forces, the R. A. F. squadron is stationed here mainly because of the necessity of controlling the Imperial airway to the Middle East, which passes through Ramleh and Amman. The cavalry regiment is part of the general scheme for maintaining a British garrison at strategic points on the line of Imperial communications, as, for example, in Egypt.

"The question of retrenchment in these Imperial commitments is of moment to Palestine, for, while it is intimately concerned in the £200,000 provided for the British gendarmerie, it also had a close interest in the fate of the R. A. F. estimates, since the armored cars provided thereunder—the cost is estimated at £90,000—are, in view of the peculiar conditions reigning in the country, a valuable support, particularly in matters of defense.

"Palestine is, it is true, a relatively small country; its area is approximately 10,000 square miles. But it presents features that complicate the problem of public security. Its population comprises 600,000 Moslems, 86,000 Christians, belonging to no fewer than a score of more or less conflicting rites, 108,000 Jews, and about 10,000 miscellaneous sects. The atmosphere of religious fervor produced by the existence of the sacred places and the ceremonies and festivals periodically held in and around them exercises an exciting influence on these constitutionally antagonistic communities, and gives to the daily situation a potentiality of explosiveness that exists in no other land. Then there are topographical difficulties to be contended against. The Holy City itself with its narrow, tortuous streets, and its rabbit-warren-like houses surrounding and leading to the various shrines and points of religious interest, is a never-ending source of serious preoccupation to those responsible for the maintenance of peace and order; while the scattered nature of the inhabited centers and settlements and the formation of the country itself complicate the task of supervision and control. Finally, it has an abnormal length of land frontier—some 280 miles—bordering for the most part on regions inhabited by nomad tribes and exposed to the constant danger of raids."

It is interesting to note, says this *Times* correspondent, that the city of Cairo requires a police force more than double the total civil forces employed in Palestine. Yet the population of Cairo is only 12 per cent. greater than that of Palestine and is nowhere as antagonistic in its composition, nor exposed to anything like the same exciting influences. To this police force of Cairo, we are told, is added a body of 1,400 public ghaffirs (native policemen), and behind them all is the moral influence of the British garrison of some 4,000 men. This writer then remarks:

"In the circumstances the Middle East Vote, covering purely local requirements, assumes the character of an amazingly cheap insurance premium, considering the risks it covers and the heavy expenditure in the matter of garrison and reinforcements it obviates.

"If the present satisfactory condition of things, in so far as concerns the maintenance of public order, is to continue, no very radical change in the system at present followed should, or can, be made. That some British support for the native civil forces is imperative, all authorities agree. However efficient these forces may be they require to have at their back the moral stiffening of a non-native element.

"Purely military units are not of the same value in this respect as a white element forming an integral part of the civil forces. The former can only be called upon in a crisis, when the situation has for all practical purposes got beyond the control of the ordinary civil force, whereas a militarily trained British element in that force has the advantage of being able to come into action as a normal feature of the public security organization while there is still a possibility of circumscribing or even preventing the threatened trouble. In other words, the presence of a British civil element acts as a salutary deterrent, and it is no secret that during the critical period of the Balfour tour, altho the police and native gendarmerie very satisfactorily afforded the necessary protection and maintained public order, the key to the situation was furnished by the white element, in this case the British gendarmerie."

A "PEOPLE'S VICTORY" IN JAPAN

A MEMORABLE DAY in the history of the Empire of Japan is May fifth, we are told, on which date the proclamation of universal manhood suffrage was issued. The nation made great sacrifices for this advance, remarks the Tokyo *Asahi*, and it is due no doubt in many ways to the requirements of the times; but after all it must be admitted that "we are greatly indebted to the untiring efforts and indomitable resolution of the people." First introduced in the Imperial Diet thirty years ago, this newspaper goes on to say, the history of universal manhood suffrage affords an object lesson suggesting that untiring assiduity will be repaid in course of time, and, it adds:

"Not to speak of thirty years ago, even a shorter time ago strong opposition to the enforcement of universal manhood suffrage was voiced for the reason that it would excite the feeling of class animosity. A certain statesman went to the length of ordering the dissolution of the House of Representatives to divert attention. Such a mistaken measure had but feeble force before the undaunted determination and indefatigable will of the nation.

"However, it must be remembered that the enforcement of universal manhood suffrage is only the first step toward the completion of parliamentary principles. It is a means, and not the end. The number of franchise holders has increased from 3,500,000 to 14,000,000, which is certainly a gigantic stride. An instance of such a rapid and astounding increase may, perhaps, be rare in other parliamentary nations, but the question is how to use these extended political rights and how to complete the parliamentary system. The acquisition of political rights will not necessarily make the environment of electors free and unrestrained. The system of national education now in force is not in keeping with the advancing times, while economic pressure is resulting from our unstable national life."

The *Asahi* and other Tokyo dailies are emphatic in stressing the point that together with the acquirement of suffrage the voters in Japan must gain thorough political education. The Tokyo *Jiji* insists that an organized campaign be waged toward this end, and calls attention to the fact that:

"Universal manhood suffrage is taken, in some sections of society, as almighty, but this is very doubtful in our opinion. As for us, we would urge an educational campaign for political instruction so that it may go apace with universal manhood suffrage. We venture to point out to all those persons who have been unsparing in their efforts for the cause of universal manhood suffrage to continue their activities for the dissemination of political knowledge and morality among the masses so that the nation may achieve merit in parliamentary principles.

"It is reported in this connection that the education authorities deem it necessary, on the eve of the enforcement of universal manhood suffrage, to provide means for the diffusion of political knowledge and morality through the improvement of supplementary education as well as through social education. The defect most noticeable in our present education is in instruction in moral ideas, and we firmly maintain this shortcoming must by all means be remedied. The project adopted by the education authorities greatly appeals to our reason. However, the dissemination of political education through supplementary schools and other educational institutions of a like nature is unsatisfactory. The project must cover the whole field of education, from primary schools to universities. The enforcement of such a measure at one time may be impossible, owing to pecuniary reasons, but means must be provided to meet this demand."

The *Jiji* further informs us that the Government is greatly concerned lest universal manhood suffrage bring in its train a change in national ideas, and it tells us also that the authorities in charge of maintaining public peace and order have formulated the peace law in order to provide against possible contingencies. Now this journal argues—

"They are unjustly indifferent to the provision necessary for political education. They put the cart before the horse. The

Government ought to direct its efforts to finding means for such a necessary provision in order to prevent the dangers arising from radicalism which may result from the enforcement of universal manhood suffrage. It is the duty of the Government to provide a plan for the furtherance of political education and to promote the political knowledge and morality of the masses so that they may attain the final purpose of universal manhood suffrage."

The Tokyo *Chugai Shogyo* recalls that the nation underwent many political complications since the advocacy of universal manhood suffrage began and that the dissolution of the Diet was ordered in connection with the movement. It says wishfully that, perhaps, some still remember the nation has made sacrifices in the interest of universal suffrage, and, rather questioningly it proceeds:

"It is doubtless true that the people have been acquiring useful experience and thorough knowledge in regard to universal manhood suffrage all this while. However, the recollection of what



From the London Sphere

AFTER THIRTY YEARS OF STRUGGLE

Universal manhood suffrage becomes a fact in Japan. Young Japanese rejoicing in a demonstration and a procession which passed before the Imperial Diet in Tokyo.

the conception of the masses relative to their own political rights was like arouses a doubt in our mind as to how far they are now self-conscious. It is a fact that a limited section of the nation is fully conscious of its political rights and fully alive to the meaning of universal manhood suffrage, but that a large number is not yet endowed with clear notions in this connection.

"The thorough knowledge of the nation in respect to universal manhood suffrage will enable it to operate the extended franchise with admirable success, but the result of errors will be injurious to national politics. The development of national strength will be hampered. That is the important point to which we purposely draw the attention of the general public.

"The future of the extended franchise and the national fortunes of this Empire depend, no doubt, upon the determination of His Majesty's subjects, but the Government and the political parties are responsible for the operation of universal manhood suffrage."

The great question now according to the Tokyo *Yorodzu* is how to put the law into operation so that it may produce satisfactory results. The self-knowledge of the people, it is averred, and the honest and honorable preparation of the suffrage, constitute an important problem because the activities of political parties have been "governed by their desire for power, and they have been under the influence of artful schemers, and carried their points in utter disregard of the life of the great majority." This daily then observes:

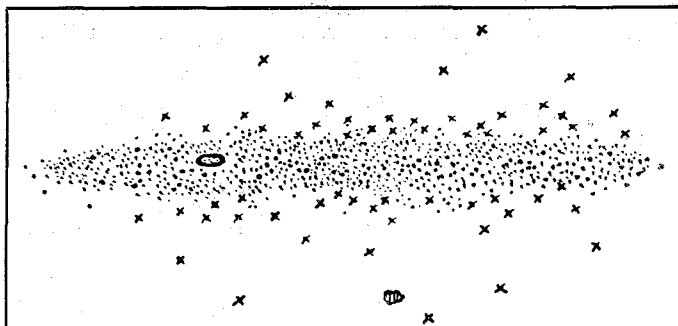
"The masses are requested to exert their best endeavors in order to exclude all vicious influence from our political world and to conduct their own affairs in conformity with their wishes and desires. We do not find any reason for expressing our satisfaction at the mere proclamation of universal manhood suffrage.

"From the standpoint of Government by the masses, the activities or the disappearance of the existing political parties are worth only a straw. The majority maintained by the groups of blockheads will disperse like mist before the sun if fully self-conscious masses are resolute to wield their political rights."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

RECHARTING THE UNIVERSE

THAT OUR UNIVERSE IS A REALLY BIG AFFAIR has become increasingly evident in recent years. Until about ten years ago, we are told by the director of Harvard College Observatory, Prof. Harlow Shapley, estimates of the greatest diameter of the Milky Way varied from a thou-



THE GALAXY AS SEEN EDGEWISE

Here the "watch-shaped" stellar system is presented edgewise to the observer. The small ellipse (at the left of center) shows the relative position of the "local cloud"—that is, the stars which are visible to the naked eye. The crosses indicate the position of globular clusters—outside the central part of the Galaxy but most numerous near it. The dark patch below is a Magellanic Cloud. The diameter of the system here represented is some 300,000 light-years.

sand to thirty thousand light-years. Considering that light travels about six trillion miles a year, even these estimates suggested a universe of very respectable dimensions; but they did scant justice indeed to the actual universe, for Professor Shapley tells of a globular cluster of stars proved by modern methods of measurement to be two hundred thousand light-years distant; and of twenty other clusters that are more than one hundred thousand light-years away. He assures us also that the sun, which was formerly supposed to lie at the center of the galactic system, is really at least sixty thousand light-years from that position. Writing in *Harper's Magazine* (New York), Professor Shapley explains the modern methods of measurement that have thus expanded our conception of the magnitude of the universe. We read:

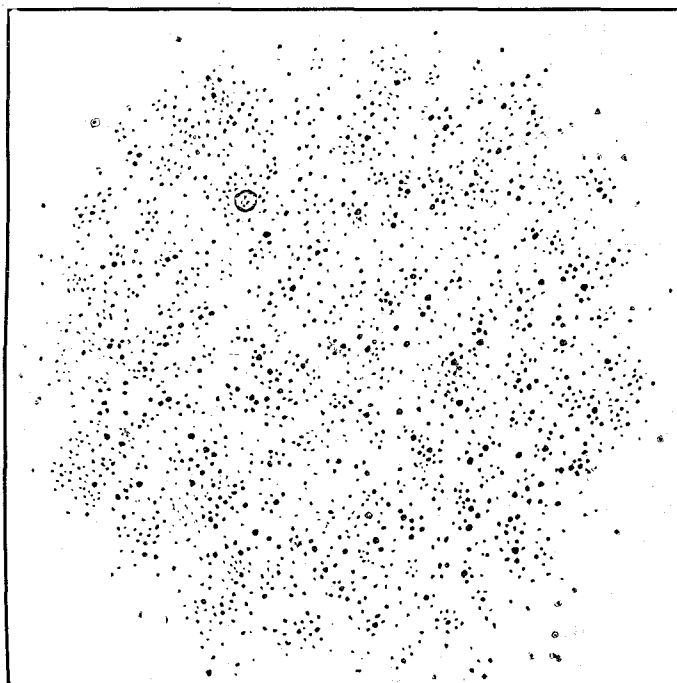
"The writer's interest in the dimensions of the Galaxy began with the study, with Professor Russell at Princeton, of the distribution of the eclipsing variables. Algol, in the constellation Perseus, is the best known of these eclipsing double stars which vary in brightness because the light traveling earthward is periodically intercepted. Eclipses occur as the two components of the double, in their orbital motions about the center of gravity, cross the line to the terrestrial observer and block each other's light. The light variations can be measured with special instruments and analyzed mathematically. The nature of the variation depends on the sizes of the stars, their relative intensities, and the kind of orbits they follow. Two or three years' work, spent on the computation of the orbits of nearly a hundred eclipsing binaries, led finally to the deduction of their distances and their distribution in space. Most of them are giant stars of high candle-power, with surface temperatures of ten thousand to twenty thousand degrees, and central temperatures of millions of degrees. But they appear very faint because of remoteness. Many of them proved to be several thousand light-years distant, and suggested that the dimensions formerly assigned to the stellar system might be much too small.

"Another type of star that varies systematically in light power is the Cepheid variable, and it also is now known to be of high luminosity. If apparently faint when seen in a telescope, its distance must be great. The degree of faintness is indeed a

measure of the distance. These Cepheids periodically brighten and fade, like their naked-eye prototype Delta Cephei, from which they derive the name. Polaris, the north pole-star, is a Cepheid variable with a small range in light variation. Periodic pulsations—or tremendous eruptions—in the stellar atmosphere are the most probable cause of such variations.

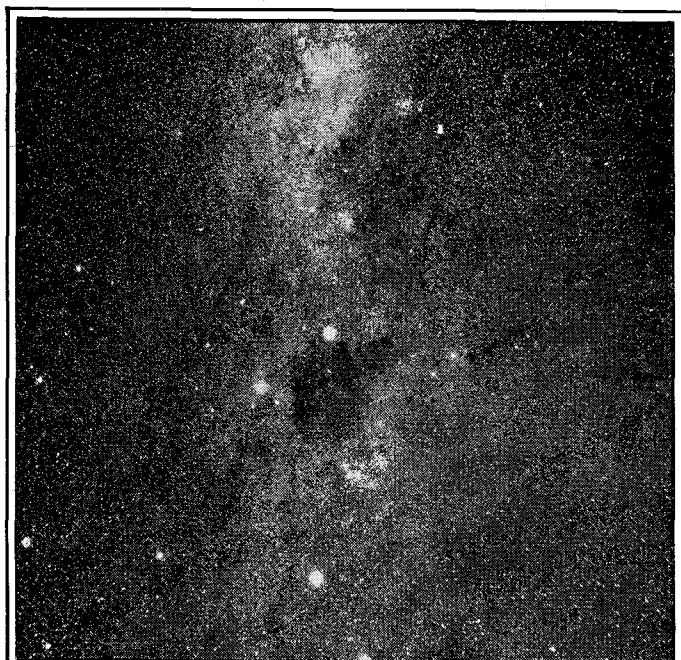
"The high luminosity of the Cepheid variables and their usefulness in measuring the Milky Way was not generally admitted until recently. But now astronomers agree that the typical Cepheid is from a hundred to ten thousand times as bright as the sun. About twenty years ago Hertzsprung first called attention to the remoteness of some of the Cepheid variable stars. Ten years later the same problem was investigated by the present writer, extending the methods and deducing the individual distances for a hundred and fifty of these stellar giants. Some were found more distant than the limits formerly assigned to the whole stellar system, and a revision of the scale of the Galaxy became necessary."

The absolute magnitude, or total candle-power of certain Cepheids, can be determined without great difficulty, Professor Shapley explains, by computations based on their parallactic motion, or apparent drift due to the movement of the solar system, as determined by comparison of old star-charts with recent observations. This shift of position, even for the naked-eye Cepheids, is relatively small—which means that the stars themselves are relatively distant, even in terms of stellar space. When the problem is treated numerically it is found that the average distance of the nearest Cepheids is a thousand light-years, and their average light-emission 650 times that of the sun. Hence if a faint star cluster contains similar giants, revealed only by the telescope, it must be exceedingly remote. The two star-clouds of Magellan, in the southern hemisphere, show



THE GALAXY, OR MILKY WAY

Our stellar system, according to Professor Shapley, is approximately of a flattened, disk-like shape, like a watch. This diagram represents the conformation of our "universe" when viewed from the position in which one looks at the face of a watch. The circle in the upper left-hand portion indicates the position of our solar system and includes all stars visible to the naked eye from the earth.



Illustrations by courtesy of Harper's Monthly Magazine

PART OF THE SOUTHERN MILKY WAY

"We Northerners underestimate the brilliancy of the Southern Milky Way," says Professor Shapley. Here we see the dark "Coal Sack" (near the center) and just above it the four stars, two bright and two faint, that form the Southern Cross. This photograph was made at Arequipa by Miss Harwood.

hundreds of Cepheids, careful study of which has revealed "among these variable stars, a striking relation between the total light power and the interval of time between successive productions of light." This gives a clue for a new method of measuring the distance of these stars—lying far beyond the range of the old triangulation or parallax method. Professor Shapley thus explains the method:

"If, for a variable star, the period between successive oscillations of brightness is twelve hours, the star is found to be about one hundred times as luminous as the sun; if its period is twelve days, the brightness exceeds that of the sun two thousandfold. The relation between period and candle-power is so definite that, wherever the variable may be, a study of its periodic variations in light yields readily the absolute value of its luminosity, and from that value a simple computation leads to the distance. In other words, knowing from its period of variability the actual light power of a star, the measurement of its apparent brightness indicates the distance from the observer. This method of measuring space is called photometric, in distinction from the trigonometric method used for nearer stars, planets, and comets. Fortunately for the problem of measuring the Milky Way, the Cepheid variables are widely distributed; they appear among the bright and faint stars of the Galaxy, as well as in the crowded population of remote star-clusters and clouds.

The photometric method, we are told, can be applied also to the study of light from blue-tinted stars located in distant globular clusters, in comparison with relatively near-by stars of the same hue; interstellar space being so nearly empty that even the shorter rays of the spectrum are not scattered in passing through distances measured in thousands of light-years. In the familiar globular cluster in Hercules, Messier 13, there are also found two Cepheid variables; and distance-estimates based on the study of these agree with those from study of the blue stars in the same cluster. Cepheid variables appear in other globular clusters, but their periods have not always been determined; and there are many globular clusters that lack Cepheids—those containing twenty or thirty thousand stars brighter than the sun. As to the measurement of the distance of these, and the corroboration given in case of the most distant of them all by evidence supplied by the world's largest telescope, we read:

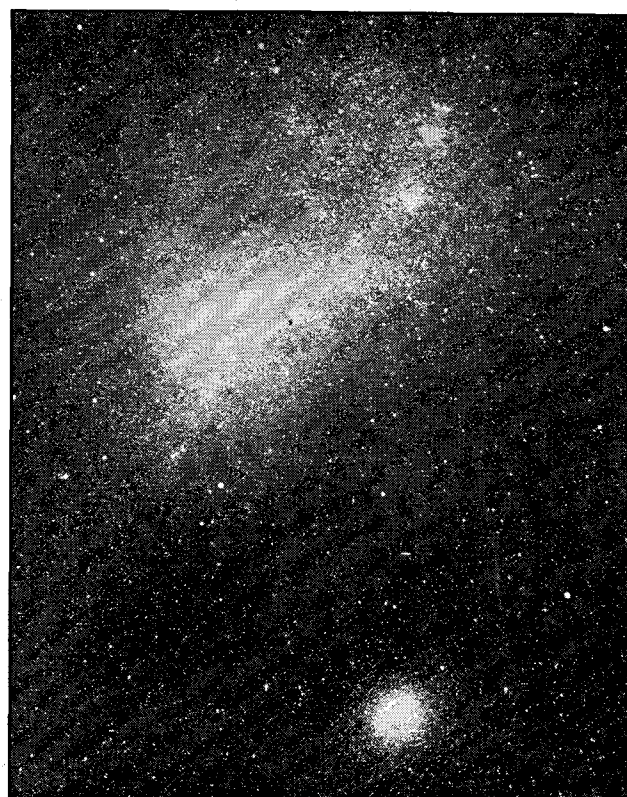
"By assuming, for instance, that all globular clusters actually

have the same size and absolute brightness (an assumption that has been found to be justified) we can compute distances from measures of angular size and apparent brightness, and thus be independent of Cepheid variables. Using these indirect methods it was eventually possible, a few years ago, to get the distances of all known globular clusters. It then appeared that the Hercules system is one of the nearest. The most remote so far on record is N.G.C. 7006, which probably does not differ materially from the cluster in Hercules, but because of its great distance appears to us as diminutive and very faint. Its angular diameter is so small that only the largest telescopes can distinguish it from a single hazy star, or from a nebula. With the 100-inch reflector at Mount Wilson, Cepheid variables have been found within this distant object, and the analysis of their magnitudes has checked and proved correct the values of distance we had previously derived from comparing its angular diameter and apparent magnitude with the same properties for near-by clusters of known distance.

"It is interesting to reflect that when we study the periods of Cepheids in N.G.C. 7006 we are photographing and analyzing waves or pulses of light that were emitted from the hot stellar atmospheres more than two thousand centuries ago. But the radiation, after its long interval in space, shows no measurable effects. It is identical, in natural properties, with the radiation from the Sun that has had an experience of only five hundred seconds with the rigors of space and time.

"Considered as a whole, the globular clusters form a system of higher order—an organization that is equally divided by the galactic plane, and is about three hundred thousand light-years in greatest diameter. We can, for the present at least, take this organization of clusters as coincident with the general galactic system. Most of the thousands of millions of stars of the Milky Way are confined to a relatively thin and extensive segment—five or ten thousand light-years in thickness and two or three hundred thousand light-years in greatest diameter."

Such, then, is our universe as present-day astronomy conceives it. In Professor Shapley's concluding words, "the stars are now numbered by the thousands of millions, its dimensions measured in hundreds of thousands of light-years, and the probable past duration in time is inexpressible in its immensity."

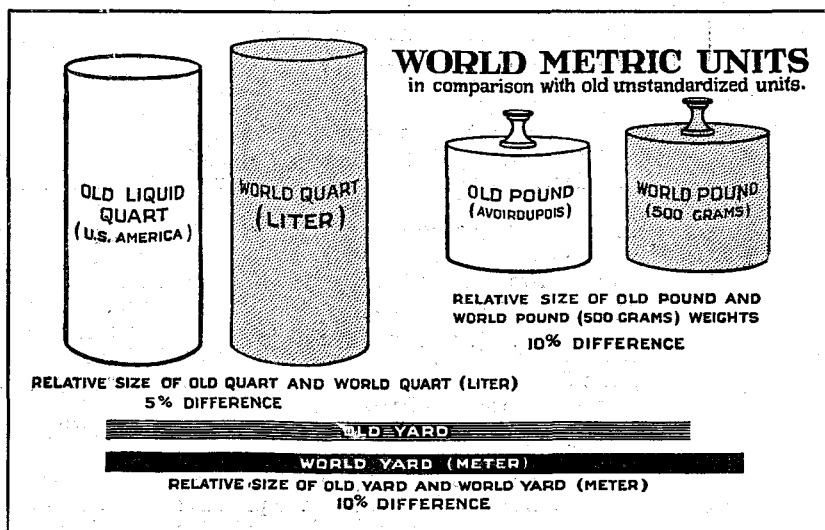


WHICH LOOKS FARTHER AWAY?

The Small Magellanic Cloud and the globular cluster 47 Tucanae. The Cloud, altho it appears much larger in the photograph, is five times as distant as the cluster. The new methods of determining star-distances from the study of Cepheid variables were developed from investigations of the stars in the Small Magellanic Cloud.

CHERISHING ANTIQUATED TOOLS

THE PRESENT CLUTTER of weights and measures would look better in a museum than in the marts of trade, declares Aubrey Drury, director of the All-American Standards Council, writing in the *Rotarian* (Chicago). In them we "cherish a collection of antiques," he affirms;



antiques that may be granted "a certain quaint Elizabethan oddity," but which are in effect costly survivals of barbarism that invite fraud, mistakes, and misunderstandings in business deals. Even the roll-call of the names of these medieval relics, he believes, condemns these measures—revealing them in "all their ugly grotesquery and diversity." For example:

"How many business men *know* the absurd unrelated units in which they are supposed to deal? Who will acknowledge acquaintance with these, all and sundry: bushels, pecks, barrels, minims, drams, yards, fathoms, links, chains, inches, lines, grains, drums, scruples, miles, pints and points, mils and gills, stones and cords, fathoms and furlongs, hands and feet, rods and poles, tons and tuns, fluid ounces and troy ounces, dry quarts and wet quarts, hundredweights and pennyweights—why go on with the rest of the travesty?"

"The truth is, as Gladstone said, that nobody ever really learned this jumble. Who knows definitely, when the word 'ton' is used, what is meant thereby? Or 'quart'—or 'bushel'—or 'ounce'—or 'hundredweight'—or 'stone'? Possess of the same names, many such diverse units are nevertheless of varying sizes and capacities.

"Could there be more flagrant invitations for fraud, mistakes and misunderstandings in commercial deals? Could any Code of Ethics be tight enough against such all-pervasive broadcasters of confusion and delusion? Can the guesswork be taken out of business as long as this jumble persists?"

"Yet modern business men, American and Canadian and British, transact their daily business with these decrepit medieval relics."

Many business folk, of course, know what should be done with these "battalions of irregulars." They should be banished forever, and their place taken by unit weights and measures of the Metric System. Every one knows, too, that such a change was long since made by many nations; and Mr. Drury tells us that in 1921 Japan and Russia definitely advanced to the international decimal standards—"so that in just that one year more humans went onto the metrical basis than now in all the world employ the diverse units miscalled English." He goes on:

"Now you may well ask, in view of this world trend to simplified standards, why have the United States of America and the British Commonwealth lagged behind, at the tail end of the procession. To this the answer is: Lack of coordination and lack of leadership.

"We have *almost* adopted the metric standards several times. But while we were debating, other nations acted. Lately, there has appeared an astounding tendency in English-speaking

countries to suppress even so much as debate upon this vital topic.

"British countries and the United States do not use the same weights and measures—there is 20 per cent. disparity in our liquid units, for example. But despite the fact that they are unstandardized, Britain and the United States do seem to be waiting each for the other to move. (Not exactly 'watchful waiting,' for we have scarce noticed the world-wide progress to the metric standards.) The situation is something like that in the old song:

Said Chatham, with his sword half drawn,
'I'm waiting for Sir Richard Strachan';
Said Strachan, 'I'm longing to be at 'em,
But I'm waiting for the Earl of Chatham.'

"With all its hesitancy, where does the United States of America stand as to the metric advance? A Metric Standards Bill has been introduced in both Houses of Congress, and hearings are anticipated at which convincing testimony will be presented. The proposed metric legislation applies only to *merchandising*, manufacturers continuing to use whatever measures they desire in production.

"More than 100,000 metric petitions are pending before Congress, urging metric legislation; and as many of these petitions are from organizations having hundreds and thousands of members, altogether they directly represent millions of voters.

"The States of Illinois, California, North Dakota, Tennessee, and Utah, with a combined population of 15,000,000, have through their State Legislatures

officially memorialized Congress to adopt the metric standards for the benefit of all the people.

"As to the multifarious benefits bestowed by metric standardization, one may point to the eloquent testimony afforded by the forty great nations which have already achieved this progress. No people, having adopted the decimal standards, have gone back again to the old rejected standards."

CALIFORNIA'S LOW BIRTH-RATE

"WE ARE BEGINNING TO GO EAST!" is the rather startling statement of the State Registrar of California; a statement supported by the admission that about 150,000 native sons and daughters are living in Eastern States. Apparently the main tide still flows in the other direction, however, as we are told that only 37 per cent. of the present population is native to the State. Meantime that the State is "emerging from the pioneer stage of its development," is evidenced by the low birth-rate. Such at least is the Registrar's interpretation of the recorded conditions, as quoted in *The Weekly Bulletin* of the California Board of Health (Sacramento). We read:

"California, in common with the other Pacific Coast States, has a low birth-rate, and as progress toward complete registration of all births is made, the natural fluctuations in this vital function are more clearly reflected in the rates. There may also have been a decrease in the rate at which the population was assumed to have increased; and since the crude rate is merely the births divided by the population, this factor may have accounted for some of the decrease. During 1923, however, the rate rose to the new high mark of 21.1. During this year some testing of birth registration was done by the bureau, the results indicating that about 93 per cent. of all births were actually registered. As the registrations totaled 80,237, there were probably some 86,300 babies born alive during the year, giving a rate of 22.7 as representing the actual reproductive function of the population. As mentioned, this is a low birth-rate, and is characteristic of the Pacific slope.

"In order to determine other features of the low birth-rates in this State and to discover, if possible, the causes which underlie them, an examination was made of available data bearing upon this important subject.

"It was found that among married women, child-bearing is more universal in California than in that portion of the nation represented in the birth-registration area of the United States, but that California women have smaller families. That is to say, there is a smaller proportion of childless marriages in this

State, but the average issue per mother is less than in the registration area as a whole, and the average interval between successive births is greater. The figures indicate that in the registration area 10.6 per cent. of the married women never have children, whereas in California only 6.5 per cent. remain childless. On the other hand, among those women who do have children the average issue is 330 per hundred mothers in the registration area, and only 266 in California.

"Hence, while child-bearing is more general among the women of this State, the early termination of this function on the part of California women, together with the greater intervals between successive births, results in a low birth-rate. The birth-rate is a function of two principal factors, namely, good free land and educational standards. As the one disappears and the other is established upon higher planes, the birth-rate goes down. This has been the history of birth-rates throughout the development of this country. In any area where the free land is all gone and a high birth-rate persists, it usually indicates low educational standards and a reduced degree of average intelligence. In California, not only is the free land all gone but detailed population studies indicate a high general average of intelligence, coupled with advanced educational standards. Only 3.3 per cent. of the population aged ten years or over is illiterate in California, whereas in the areas having the higher birth-rates the proportion runs close to 13.0 per cent. Under these conditions a more general appreciation of the economic stress of raising a family is to be expected.

"There was a time when raising a large family simply necessitated cultivating more land, which was to be had for the taking, and children were taken from school and put to work upon it. If there were no good free land locally, a family could 'go west.' But these conditions no longer exist. We can go west no farther and are now turned back upon ourselves.

BEGINNINGS OF THE MOVIES

OUR ANCESTORS may not have had the movies, but they tried to, and the results of their efforts were certainly curious, as told in *Light* (Cleveland) by Carl W. Maedje. Five thousand years ago, in China, characters were made to dance weirdly about on a parchment screen by moving queer figures cut from buffalo hide before the light of a dingy oil lamp. In Egypt of the same epoch, moving-pictures were thrown on a smooth white wall in a darkened room by polished steel mirrors that reflected a shaft of sunlight—the camera obscura effect. Not much progress beyond that till 1640 of our era, when Walgenstenius invented the optical lantern at the Jesuit College, Rome. Then another interval, till the invention of the oxy-calcium light early in the nineteenth century. All these inventions, Mr. Maedje tells us, contributed much to the "projection phase relating to the movies." He continues:

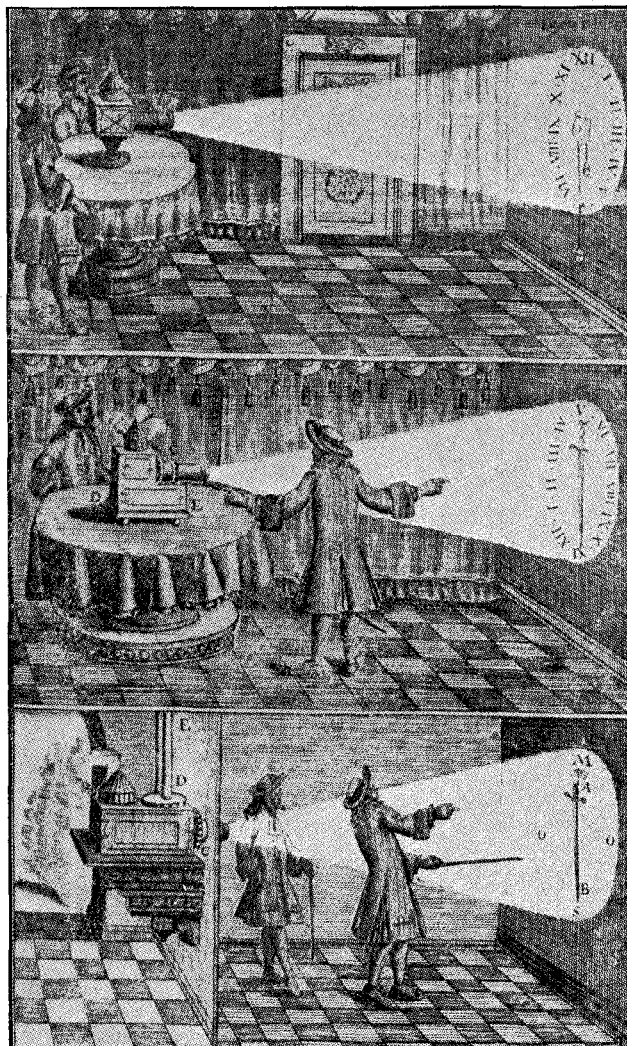
"The gradual dawn of the motion phase of the movies traces back to 1831, when the great Michael Faraday invented the so-called 'Wheel of Life,' in England. Really nothing more than a toy, the device consisted of a hollow cylinder with penciled drawings on the inside. When viewed through the vertical slits in the upper part of the cylinder as it rotated, it gave, tho crudely, the illusion of continuity of motion.

"The real forerunner of the movie, however, sprang into existence in 1861 when a Dr. Sellers of Philadelphia hit on the idea of making photographs of actual persons, showing each one entirely at rest during the moment of vision, but yet in rapid succession. He appreciated that in this way one photograph would not pass from the retina of the eye until the next picture—with its slight advance in action—made its appearance. Thus, with natural light and an understanding of the principles of optical illusion he invented his 'Kinematoscope.'

"But not until artificial light joined hands with this machine was the first real motion-picture born. Nearly fifty years ago—in 1877—Edward Muybridge, the father of motion-pictures, invented the movie at Palo Alto, California, after years of experimentation. By means of an oxyacetylene light and a condensing lens, he was able to project photographic plates on a screen. Now several persons at the same time could avail themselves of a demonstration, whereas each one hitherto had been compelled to be his own audience at a 'peep-hole' machine.

"The new contrivance consisted of a set of revolving disks

set up in such a manner between a condensing lens and an oxy-acetylene calcium light that it would flash enlarged images of the photographs on the screen in quick enough succession to convey the illusion of motion to the audience. And tho the motion seemed crude, jerky, and spasmodic, Muybridge had taken a toy and with the aid of *light* had made it respected by men of science the world over. Another milestone was reached about fifteen years later when light again led the way to a new step in motion-pictures—the introduction of the powerful electric arc as the illuminant for projection purposes. Coupled with the invention of the flexible celluloid film, Edison's motion-picture



From *Light*. Courtesy of the Society of Motion Picture Engineers

VERY USEFUL INDEED

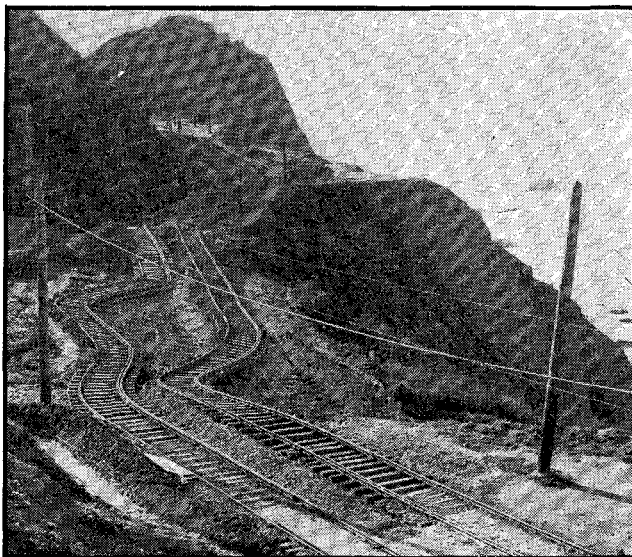
In the upper picture the lantern projects the clock-reading on the wall, so that you can tell the time by looking at the wall instead of the clock. In the lower picture the direction of the weather vane is similarly shown. This illustration is reproduced in *Light* from Zahn's Latin book, "Artificialus Telediopicus," published in 1685.

camera and his Kinetoscope of 1893, the arc gave a tremendous impetus to the cinematographic industry.

"The race for honors was on, settling down soon between Thomas A. Edison and C. Francis Jenkins, in America, and Robert Paul and the Lumieres abroad. But they fought with a knotty problem: How could one keep the fiery arc from burning the film without intercepting the light rays?

"Lumiere hit on the idea of using a bottle of water to which he added a few drops of acetic acid in order to retain the clear white light. Its application failed, however, for no sooner did he try it out than the water began to boil. The bubbles, in other words, completely distorted his picture.

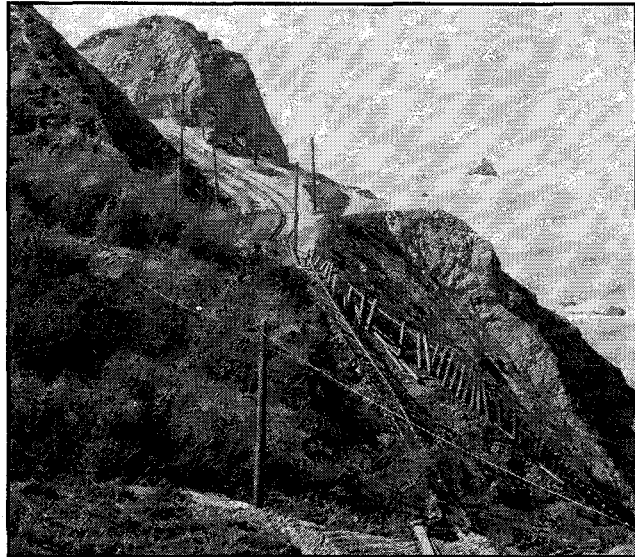
"But in Richmond, Indiana, on June 6, 1894, C. Francis Jenkins, home on his vacation as a stenographer at Washington, D. C., produced the first real movie machine as we know it today. The apparatus consisted of an electric arc at the rear, a condensing lens, a water cell between the film and the arc, a few wheels, and a bicycle chain. The modern projecting machine was there in principle."



Photographs by courtesy of Aera (New York)

THIS WAS BAD ENOUGH—

Two pictures from the same location. "California's climate may be great, but what it doesn't do by snowfall," we read, "it does by landslide."



BUT ELEVEN DAYS LATER!

PRACTICAL RULES FOR MOTHERS

EVERY NORMAL MOTHER IN THE WORLD strives earnestly to give her children the food she supposes to be "good" for them, and nowadays the elements of dietetics are pretty generally understood; and yet we are authoritatively assured that many a child develops bad food-habits through fault of a mother who perhaps is blissfully unaware of her own responsibility for conditions that give her no end of worry. According to Dr. Douglas A. Thom, writing in *Hygeia* (Chicago), every mother may advantageously ask herself certain questions calculated to reveal her possible mistakes. Here are the questions, with corrective hints that merit careful attention:

"1. Do you fret about what your child eats and whether he is getting enough? If so, very likely at every meal-time you make him the star actor in a little drama, and every child likes to be the center of attention.

"2. Do you talk about his eating habits to other persons in his presence? If so, any child would feel important and want to keep up being different.

"3. Do you insist on feeding him after he is old enough to feed himself, just because it is easier than to teach him? Better let him spill a little until he learns, than to become dependent and fretful.

"4. Is some one else in the family very particular about his foods? Of course, a child likes to imitate older persons.

"5. Do you choose plain, nourishing, easily digested foods and cook them well?

"6. Do you let your child taste everything that grown persons have? A child used to having tea, coffee and highly seasoned foods and too many sweets has lost a healthy appetite.

"7. Do you serve food as attractively as you can and not in too large quantities?

"8. Do you feed your child regularly? A child can not go too long without food, but eating between meals means that his little stomach is overworked.

"9. Do you find that he sleeps poorly, is irritable, has violent tempers or strange fears? If so, not only his eating but his other habits are probably disarranged.

"10. Do you know that a child who is angry, fearful or worried can not digest food properly? Overcome the emotion first and then let him eat.

"11. Do you create an unpleasant scene in an effort to make him eat?

"12. Do you create jealousy by denying to one child what another has? The child who is refused what the other children have should know why.

"13. Do you try to show your authority by making a child eat anything just because you say so? It is better to show that you are reasonable and expect him to be; that you consult his prefer-

ences when you can, but if a food is needed for health, he must try to learn to like it.

"14. Do you suggest to the child your own doubt as to whether he is going to eat? A child is quick to refuse if he senses that you expect him to, and as quick to eat what is offered without question.

"15. Are you so afraid of your child's missing a meal that when he refuses what you give him, you provide something else? Missing a meal will not hurt him. Leave the food twenty or thirty minutes and then take it away and give nothing else until the next meal."

LANDSLIDES VERSUS SNOWSTORMS

CALIFORNIANS "DECLARE THEIR STATE to be the ideal place to live, and we won't say it isn't," says an editorial writer in *Aera* (Albany and New York), "but it looks as if old Mother Nature was determined that even in an ideal climate the street-railway men shall have something to trouble them." He refers to landslides that have disarranged the tracks of a San Francisco street-railway, and he suggests that it probably costs the operating company as much to make repairs after such slides as it costs a big eastern or northern railway company to remove snow and keep its lines open through a blizzardy winter. Brief details of the optigraphical conditions that make operation of the San Francisco railway a complex engineering problem are given:

"The Market Street Railway operates a double track around the cliff leading to the Cliff House, overlooking the Golden Gate. The tracks are along the bluffs, about 200 feet above sea-level. At several places the line passes through ravines, where the surface is sand on a thin layer of blue clay lying directly on a slanting rock foundation. During the rainy season the drainage from a large area seeps in on this clay, and the entire surface of the ravine begins to slide. The ravines are from forty to seventy-five feet in depth and from 100 to 200 feet wide. In some of them there is a continual slide, throughout the year, but it does not cause any material damage or inconvenience during the summer months."

During the heavy rains of last February the line was destroyed in several places. The picture on the left was taken on February 16, a week after a heavy rain. The one on the right was taken from the same point eleven days later. There had been no rain in the intervening time, but the picture shows that the landslide was continuing, and in early March it was reported still progressing.

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

KIT MARLOWE'S MURDER "OUT"

THE RECORD OFFICE in Chancery Lane has proven a rich hunting-ground for American researchers. Some years before the war Miss Adelaide Hasse, librarian and statistician, unearthed a copy—the only one extant—of the first book printed on the island of Manhattan. Knowledge of its former existence was known, but no one living had seen a copy. Dr. Wallace, another American, unearthed an authentic autograph of Shakespeare and also established the original site of the Globe Theater. Now still another American, Dr. J. Leslie Hotson of Harvard, has found out who killed Christopher Marlowe, the contemporary of Shakespeare and the most formidable rival of his early days. The mystery of this "literary" crime has existed for years, and liberties have been taken with a historic fact so nebulous that Miss Clemence Dane in her play "Will Shakespeare" made use of literary license to the length of assigning the bard of Avon to that murderous rôle. The record of the crime was, indeed, already known before Dr. Hotson set about his task, but the cryptic Elizabethan handwriting had proven too much for previous investigators. An abstract of the argument of "The Death of Christopher Marlowe," published by the Harvard University Press, is given in *The Illustrated London News*, in the early paragraphs of which appears the history of the case:

"For three centuries and a quarter, the brawling end of 'poore deceased Kit Marlowe' was a major mystery. It is so no longer. Myth merged in myth. Fancy followed fancy. Now we have facts.

"The story ran that the 'tragicall' poet, wit, and dramatist was stabbed 'into his owne head' with his own dagger, turned upon him by the hand of 'one whome hee ought to grudge unto' and was assaulting.

"Stern moralists saw in his violent death the vengeance of the Deity fittingly vented upon a 'playmaker and a Poet of scurrilitie' who 'fell (not without just desert) to that outrage and extremitie, that hee denied God and his sonne Christ, and not only in word blasphemed the trinitie, but also (as it is credibly reported) wrote books against it, affirming our Saviour to be but a deceiver, and *Moses* to be but a conjurer and seducer of the people, and the holy Bible to be but vaine and idle stories, and all religion but a device of pollicie.' Beard's 'Theatre of Gods Judgments' thus indicted him; and in like tone were Rudierde's 'The Thunderbolt of Gods Wrath against Hard-Hearted and stiffe-necked sinners,' and Vaughan's 'Golden Grove.'

"His slayer was given variously as 'a bawdy serving man, a rivall of his in his lewde love'; 'one named Ingram, that had invited him . . . to a feast'; and 'Ffrancis Archer.' The last version seemed authentic, for James Broughton, having written to the parson of the church at Deptford, in 1820, received the following:

"Extract from the Register of Burials in the Paris of St. Nicholas, Deptford:

"1st June, 1593. Christopher Marlow, slaine by Ffrancis Archer.

"A True Copy—D. Jones, Minister."

"It is now certain that all were wrong; but it was not until

Halliwell-Phillipps scrutinized the entry for himself that 'Archer' was read 'frezer,' that is Frezer—'Christopher Marlow slaine by ffrancis frezer; the . 1 . of June' is the record. Even then *frezer* itself was misinterpreted. 'In the "Frezer" camp,' notes Dr. Hotson, 'there is a strong tendency to gloze Frezer as *Fraser* or *Frazer*. This is a mistake. *Frezer*, which is pronounced to rime with *Cæsar*, is a name totally different from *Fraser*, and one which has no connection with a Scottish clan. *Frezer*, or *Frizer*, is an occupational name, designating one who friezes cloth or covers it with a nap.' It is a case of imagination; not to be cited with the 'sportive spelling' of Marlowe as Marlin, by Beard; Marlo, by Anthony à Wood; Marlow, by Vaughan, and in the baptismal book of St. George's, Canterbury; Morley, in the Pardon hereafter to be mentioned; and Marlin and Marley, at Cambridge."

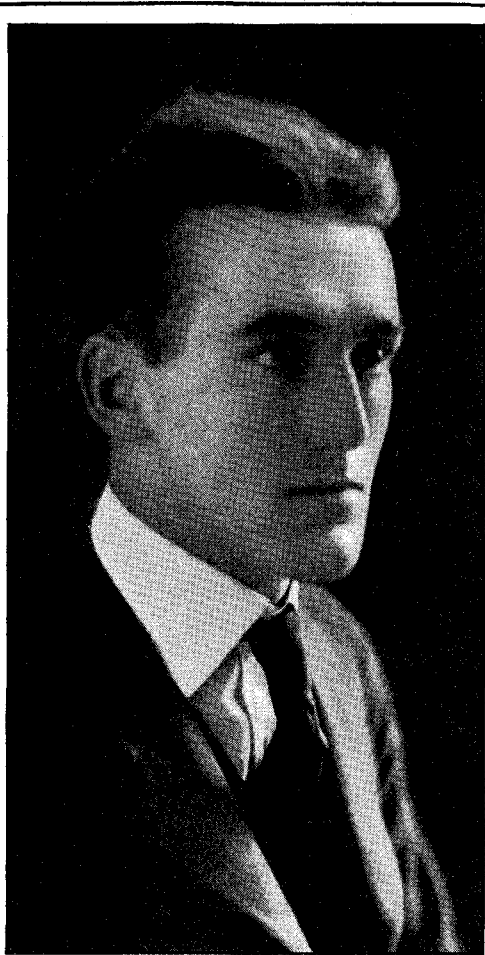
The facts discovered by Dr. Hotson are that Christopher Marlowe was killed by a companion of his, one Ingram Frizer, gentleman, servant to Mr. Thomas Walsingham, in the presence of two witnesses, Robert Poley and Nicholas Skereo. Says the English reviewer "E. H. G.":

"The revelation is a romance of research, scholarship, and intuition. Dr. Hotson, delving amongst Elizabethan documents for purposes quite different, was examining the Calendar of Close Rolls when his eye caught the name *Ingram Frizer*. 'I felt at once,' he says, 'that I had come upon the man

who killed Christopher Marlowe. Vaughan's "one Ingram" was instantly clear as an example of the same habit of nomenclature which referred to Gabriel Spencer, Ben Jonson's adversary, as "one Gabriel"; and I could only suppose (since the coincidence of two names so rare as Ingram and Frizer was in such a degree striking) that the "Francis" of the burial register was a blunder. But the Close Rolls entry merely mentioned Ingram Frizer as a party to the transfer of a small piece of property, and gave me no clue to the crime."

"The scholar was not confounded. He searched in vain the printed 'Inquisitions Post Mortem'; the criminal records of the Court of the Queen's Bench for 35 Elizabeth (1593); the dust-covered Rolls of the Assizes on the South-Eastern Circuit. Then inspiration came to him. 'It suddenly occurred to me,' he writes, 'that one of the numerous classes of entry on the Patent Rolls of the Chancery was *pardons*. If, as the ancient pamphleteers had said, the killing had been done in self-defense, then perhaps—and I turned to the original manuscript index and calendar of the Patent Rolls for 35 Elizabeth. A brief search yielded the following:

"Regina xxvij die Junij concessit Ingramo frisar perdonam



AN ELIZABETHAN DETECTIVE

Dr. J. Leslie Hotson, of Harvard, who found out after three hundred years who killed Kit Marlowe.

de se defendendo, which may be put into English roughly as:

"The Queen 28th day of June granted pardon to Ingram ffrisar [sc. for homicide] in self-defense."

"This pardon was issued just four weeks after Marlowe's death."

"A clue indeed; and it was not false. Pursuing it, Dr. Hotson not only came upon the Pardon, but discovered that it 'exactly

"CHIVYING" SARGENT

SARGENT IS ALREADY BEGINNING to assemble his detractors. Modern art, the present god of the studio, does not like the chorus of praise that followed the painter's death. Mr. Clive Bell, who stands as the high priest of the forward movement, in English-speaking countries, begins to speak, "not plainly," perhaps. He protests in *The New Republic* that it is not quite time for that. "De mortuis nil," etc.; about Sargent, the cultivated and courteous man of the world, the loyal friend, the generous patron, nothing but good is likely to be said, no evil can." But, "the fulsome praise" heaped on his work by the English press, and the American too, "does make it proper, I think, for a critic to say here and now a word or two in moderation." What Mr. Bell may be saving up for a future and more seemly occasion may be only guessed by what he allows himself to say now. Here is his beginning:

"Sargent is dead, and the dead assuredly have their rights; but art lives, and the living have theirs also."

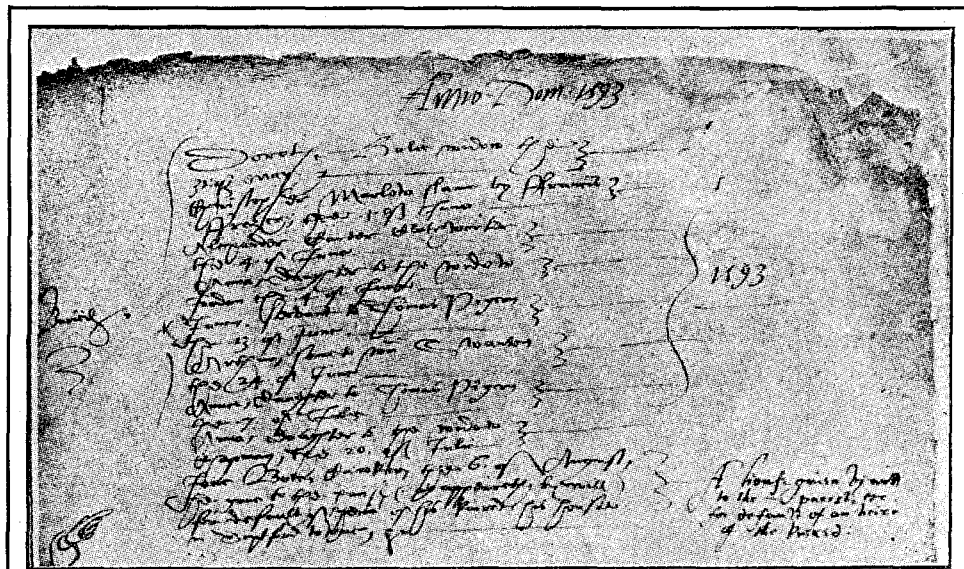
"Sargent was neither a great artist nor a great painter. He was a brilliant observer and a dexterous crafts-

man. When the Wertheimer portraits were hung together in the National Gallery—where they never should have been hung—the chinks and crannies in the corners of the room were stuffed up with older pictures, amongst which was a small portrait by Lawrence. I have never much admired Sir Thomas; indeed, it was this juxtaposition which first made me realize that there was anything to admire in him. Beside Sargent he looked surprisingly an artist. In his small way, one realized, Lawrence was a creator, whereas Sargent was only an observer and a recorder. The Lawrence portrait had a quiet little life of its own; the Sargent existed only in relation to its subject.

"There is nothing like disappointment for making one unfair, so one is likely to be unfair to Sargent. To his contemporaries the disappointment must have been bitter indeed. The portrait of Madame Gautreau must have seemed in the 'eighties to give promise of something very different from Ellen Terry as *Lady Macbeth*. The influence of Manet and Degas—the good geni of his life—still mitigated that of his official master Carolus Duran. And for some years the influence of Manet persisted, making itself felt unexpectedly in a sudden beauty of paint; while that of Degas is discoverable often in the precision and rapidity with which impressions are noted. The acute vision which seized those impressions is, of course, Sargent's own entirely; also it is his most remarkable possession. Even Derain, I remember, supping in a room furnished throughout with Sargent portraits, exclaimed humorously but not without a touch of admiration, '*Quel œil.*' This sharp vision, combined as it was with remarkable dexterity, and served by intelligence and culture, might in happier circumstances, have given the world an American Degas. Probably it was the fault, firstly of Carolus Duran, and then of his early patrons, that the world got nothing better than an inferior Raeburn. It was the joint pressure of cultivated clients and Duran's teaching and example which made of a potential artist a highly competent, and highly successful, professional portrait painter."

After remarking that Sargent should have developed along the path of Degas and Lautree, Mr. Bell goes on to say things that will rouse Sargent's admirers to something like fury. Because Sargent did not bow to the gods that are worshiped now:

"Sargent, the most loyal of friends, was not always quite loyal to art. Not very long ago a writer of my acquaintance met him at the table of a vulgar and uneducated woman of importance who had just been taken, by some one who over-



REGISTER OF MARLOWE'S BURIAL, ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH, DEPTFORD

The third and fourth lines read: "Christopher Marlowe slaine by Ffrancis Ffrezer; the 1 of June—"

rehearsed the terms of the Coroner's inquest, telling in detail the story of the fatal affray.' Still not satiated, he sought the writ of summons and a copy of the Coroner's inquisition; and he dug them out of the modern manuscript calendar of the Miscellany of the Chancery, listed under *Kent*. The only thing missing was Frizer's petition or bill to bring his cause into Chancery: that was a small affair. What moments the Doctor must have had!

"Followed cool and careful collation, still more research, further fortune—and 'The Death of Christopher Marlowe,' a book that none interested in such matters can afford to ignore, and a record that none can read without respect for its author's assiduity."

Dr. Hotson supplies the evidence advanced; which may be taken as fact, with the possible alternative that the three concerned, to save Frizer's life, concocted a lying account to which they swore and thereby deceived the jury. Quoting from the inquisition on the manner of the death (rendered from the Latin):

"... And the said Ingram then & there sitting in the room aforesaid with his back toward the bed where the said Christopher Morley was then lying, sitting near the bed, that is *nere the bed*, & with the front part of his body toward the table & the aforesaid Nicholas Skeres & Robert Poley sitting on either side of the said Ingram in such a manner that the same Ingram ffrisar in no wise could take flight: it so befell that the said Christopher Morley on a sudden & of his malice toward the said Ingram aforethought, then & there maliciously drew the dagger of the said Ingram which was at his back, and with the same dagger the said Christopher Morley then and there maliciously gave the aforesaid Ingram two wounds on his head of the length of two inches & of the depth of a quarter of an inch; whereupon the said Ingram, in fear of being slain, & sitting in the manner aforesaid between the said Nicholas Skeres and Robert Poley so that he could not in any wise get away, in his own defence & for the saving of his life, then & there struggled with the said Christopher Morley to get back from him his dagger aforesaid; in which affray the same Ingram could not get away from the said Christopher Morley; and so it befell in that affray that the said Ingram, in defence of his life, with the dagger aforesaid of the value of 12d. gave the said Christopher then and there a mortal wound over his right eye of the depth of two inches and of the width of one inch, of which mortal wound the aforesaid Christopher Morley then and there instantly died. . . ."

estimated her intelligence and sensibility, to see a fine collection of modern pictures—Cézannes, Van Goghs, Matisses, etc. Their hostess began to pay out a few of those time-worn imbecilities which are now rarely heard in the houses of even the great: 'these painters were charlatans pulling the legs of the public: they could not intend to be taken seriously: they ought to be suppressed.' My friend protested and looked across the table to Sargent. Now Sargent may not have liked the pictures of Cézanne and Van Gogh, but he knew very well that these artists were not charlatans. He preferred, however, not to risk vexing his hostess. In this little story there is nothing to Sargent's discredit—only it does show that he was not stirred to indignation by a piece of vulgar insolence which would have made one who took art more seriously say something that he could afterward have regretted. Delacroix, also, was a delightful and popular man of the world. Can you imagine Delacroix sitting silent while the art of Courbet, with which he had very little sympathy, was outrageously abused by a fool?"

A long editorial in the New York *Herald Tribune*, which we may safely credit to Mr. Royal Cortissoz, calls this sort of treatment by Mr. Bell "chivving dead lions." Another wielder of the knife, Mr. Roger Fry, did not wait for Sargent to die, but pointed him out as having discovered a type of "art applied to social requirements and social ambitions." He did not have, it appeared, "the distinctively artistic vision" and his values were "never artistic values." But the chief offender is Mr. Bell, who, as we have seen, declares that "Sargent was neither a great artist nor a great painter." Whereupon *The Herald Tribune* retorts:

"Looking about for a figure with which to abash the presumptuous American, Mr. Bell finds it in a fashionable caterer, if ever there was one—Sir Thomas Lawrence! That slick performer was, it seems, 'a creator, whereas Sargent was only an observer and a recorder.' But there is a 'nigger' in Mr. Bell's woodpile. He is, like Mr. Fry, one of the fuglemen of the modernist 'movement,' and, true to his colors, he winds up his chivving with a story got from a friend who once dined with 'a vulgar and uneducated woman of importance.'"

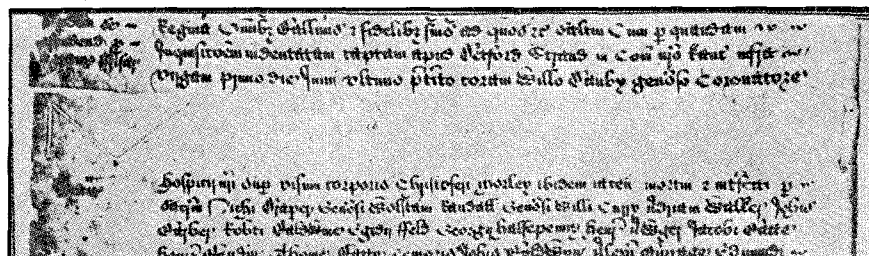
The story already told is then repeated. But—

"Now, who in the world is Mr. Bell to say that Sargent 'knew very well that these artists were not charlatans?' Sargent was quite able to speak for himself. If he concurred in the remark it was because he agreed with it. He was, among other things, one of the sincerest and most forthright beings that ever existed, and to suggest that he played the part of a shuffler and a weakling on this occasion is as silly as it is impertinent. We can imagine his contempt for the 'little story.' But Mr. Bell chooses a safe date for the telling of it. Sargent is dead, and he may be chivved without fear of the sort of castigation that Mr. Fry got some ten or fifteen years ago, when, in writing about an early show of Post-Impressionism in London, he cited the painter as among sympathizers with the project. In a letter to *The Nation* Sargent promptly retorted: 'Mr. Fry may have been told—and believed—that the sight of those paintings had made me a convert to his faith in them. The fact is that I am absolutely skeptical as to their having any claim whatever to being works of art, with the exception of some of the pictures by Gauguin that strike me as admirable in color, and in color only.' We see from this—if the evidence were needed in the case of an artist of Sargent's independent habit of thought—how far Mr. Bell's friend was from appreciating the lesson given him at that dinner table.

"But the chivving will still go on. No man of Sargent's eminence can hope to avoid, after he is gone, the usual tribute of mediocrity. That he should be subjected to reasoned criticism is inevitable and just. It is impossible to discuss Sargent critically without making certain reservations and qualifications. Nobody who disinterestedly considers the matter can regard him as impeccable. But that he was a great painter is beyond argument, and the student of his life and work should be on his guard against the chivving which we have pointed out, especially when there lurks behind it nothing more than the modernistic propaganda so adroitly imbedded in the 'little story.'"

THE ROCKY ROAD OF THE PLAYWRIGHT

THE UNIVERSITY, once a seat of learning, now approaches the status of "a trade school for the instruction in the manifold arts of money-making." Mr. James L. Ford is moved to this view by the establishment of the new course of playwriting at Yale, tho he omits to mention that the similar course has been dropt at Harvard. What seems to show in the new Yale policy is, to him, "the strengthening of the belief, already wide-spread, that the writing of plays is the most lucrative calling open to ambitious youth." Mr. Ford has been a newspaper man for many years and has taken a special interest in the theater. Consequently his familiarity has given him ample opportunity to observe the theater as a field for investing one's intellectual capital as playwright. So deeply rooted in the adolescent mind is the notion that money is to be made in the theater, "so agreeably does it adjust itself to the universal lure of the footlights, that wholly to eradicate it is a task which even the most sanguine of us would hesitate to undertake." Mr. Ford's



PARDON GIVEN TO INGRAM FRIZER

Curious readers who are blest with sharp eye-sight may read the beginning of the exculpation of Christopher Marlowe's murderers issued by the Chancery Office.

purpose is not so much to oppose the teaching of play-writing in colleges, as to point out its slender prop as a life profession for even those who can count one big success in that field. Writing in *The Theater Magazine*, he addresses himself especially to the young men and young women "in whose brains the play-writing maggot has been fostered by tales of fortunes acquired by that calling." Thus,

"Nowhere does this belief gain a stronger foothold than in the minds of those who take the widely advertised courses in dramatic construction and then set forth on their weary round of managerial offices. But let us not imagine that these college students are the only persons seeking to enter this most difficult, hazardous and ill-paid of callings. In fact, they are a very small part of a vast army that extends from coast to coast and from Canada to Mexico and embraces all sorts and conditions of men, women and children. For the dramatic instinct exists in a primitive form in nearly every childish mind and reveals itself in the little plays devised by the youngsters for nursery production. Nor is it surprising that these mummies of tender years should quarrel over the parts and seek the center of the stage precisely as their elders do. In children of a larger physical growth we find the same dramatic instinct, even when it is not accompanied by education and cultivation.

"It is difficult to discover any one who has not at some time either written a play or tried to write one, or thought out some scene or situation that seemed possible of presentation on the stage. Every one of these budding dramatists cherishes the firm belief that there is big money in the business, and the worst of it is that every once in a while one of them—as likely to be an elevator boy as a college professor—hits upon a theme suited to the theater, works it out, perhaps with the assistance of a manager or actor, and secures a production that yields a comfortable sum in royalties.

"These accidental successes, as they may be termed, do much to fill our theaters, but it is seldom that such an author is able to repeat his triumph. His usual course is to withdraw from all previous pursuits and devote himself to the writing of plays, two or three of which he is likely to have in his desk, with others in his mind. It needs but three or four fortunate productions in succession to enable him to emerge from the ruck into a proud

position as a dramatist with a living at his fingers' ends. Otherwise he remains a one-play man, with nothing before him but disillusionment and a wasted career. Among all those who fill the sidewalks of Broadway there is no more pathetic figure than that of the author of one successful play and nothing more."

The number of one-play dramatists turned out by the various collegiate courses in play-writing, says Mr. Ford, is large in comparison with that of the really successful authors who owe their knowledge of the craft to the same source. Going on:

"It is of course impossible to discover exactly how much or how little a professor of 'technique' can impart to his pupils, but I am quite certain that the sophomore mind offers but a barren soil for the germinating of the seeds of dramatic knowledge. As for literary skill, it is a handicap rather than an advantage, for its possessor has trained himself to consider the nice use of words rather than the effect of action. The fact is that, altho French men of letters are quite apt to write plays, scarcely one of our successful dramatists could be termed a literary man. A playwright whom I knew well and who was also a man of superior cultivation said to me once: 'The last man in the world to write a play is the author of good books. I should think a watchmaker ought to make a good dramatist,' he added as he drew his watch from his pocket. 'Look at those wheels, all going round with the same purpose in view. There is not one that could be dispensed with, nor is there room for another. Those are the characters in the drama of telling us the correct time.'

"The education of the dramatist should be that of life rather than of books. I can not conceive of a real dramatist who has not known what it was to be broke and turned down by his girl at the same time. Such an experience is of far greater value than the most exhaustive study of the works of Euripides, tho thoughtful consideration of the Greek dramas may be taken by one familiar with the teachings of life as a post-graduate course."

Mr. Ford takes up the contention that play-writing should be classed with other professions and taught as effectively as law and medicine,

"But the practise of law rests on the solid foundation of the Constitution and that of medicine or surgery on the immutable laws which govern the human body, whereas the writing of dramas has no foundation save the ever-shifting quicksand of public taste. Moreover, when the dramatist has completed a play and sold it to a manager, he finds himself at the mercy of the producer, who invariably demands many changes in his text and of the players who may or may not prove capable of interpreting his ideas. He has still to learn the truth of the saying, common enough along Broadway, that 'plays are written at rehearsal nowadays.'

"In estimating the profits of play-writing, we must depend on guesswork rather than on actual figures, but I have ascertained from the best authorities available that the gross amount of royalties paid each year to American dramatists is between seven and eight million dollars, from which must be deducted the sums shared with foreign authors by the adapters who call themselves

American dramatists, and with the authors of dramatized novels, not to mention various agents, stage managers and others who claim their pound of flesh. I happen to know that in the case of one of the most successful of recent plays no less than six persons shared in the results.

"And if estimating the gross amount of American royalties be a difficult matter, how much more difficult is the guessing at the number of persons among whom those royalties must be

divided! The dramatist who can be credited with half a dozen successful plays is a rare bird, while the great army of one-play writers increases week by week under the stimulus of the widespread notion that no more profitable occupation can be found. Those who read what I have written need only ascertain how many of their personal friends and acquaintances are engaged in play-writing and how few of them have had even a single production, to realize the amount of time, labor and, in many cases, talent expended each year in this hazardous work."

"IMMORTAL MEADOWS"

Every corner of the English-speaking world, we are told, has added its mite, big or little, to make up £2,000 to buy the 'lea' of Gray's Elegy, alongside the country churchyard. Builders wished to turn it into house plots, and this service now confirms it as "a place far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife," except as such times that charabanes from London, filled with tourists, endanger the verity of Gray's lines. Without being unsympathetic, we quote the amusing

opposite opinion of "Algol," written for the *London Morning Post*:

"There seems to be a touch of the needlessly sentimental in the public acquisition, for the sum of two thousand pounds, of the 'lea' over which the lowing kine of Gray's Elegy wound slowly and sonorously, and the footsteps of the plowman, homeward plodding his weary way, 'insensibly grew quicker as lighted casements drew him on toward home and home-brewed liquor.'

"The money, to be sure, was subscribed by admirers of the poet in all parts of the world, and people should be allowed to do as they like with their spare cash. The meadow at Stoke Poges—I decline to call it the historic meadow—that has been acquired already contains a monument to the poet, the vast bulk of whose verse is stupendously tedious, and will no doubt in due course become a meadow *in excelsis* complete with rustic benches and an adequate supply of cowslips for American enthusiasts to root up and take home with them.

"My objection to the whole business is not taken because I regard Gray as a much overrated poet. for this may be the result of having to commit to memory in youth a long and intensely depressing masterpiece called, if I recollect aright, an Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College. I had not at the time even a remote prospect of seeing the inside of Eton College, but I hold that Gray's remarks constitute the best advertisement of Winchester or Harrow that those establishments could desire. My objection is that if you are going to be logical about this sort of thing—and can collect enough money—you will have to buy up about half England, and then not be done."



GRAY'S MEMORIAL AT STOKE POGES

American and British money has preserved "the lea" for "the lowing herd," under national guardianship.

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE



Photographs by courtesy of *The Survey* (New York)

WHERE THE STATE ATTEMPTS MOTHERHOOD

But orphan asylums are falling into disfavor because the child thrives best under "the therapeutic value of mother love."



THE STATE OFFERS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR THIS

The family is "still the most successful institution of society," as these orphan children, placed in a foster-home, can testify.

THE ORPHANAGE NOT A SUBSTITUTE FOR MOTHER

ORPHAN CHILDREN WERE ONCE CARED FOR just as we care for chickens and puppies, but the ideal to-day is to find a good home for the child whom circumstance has robbed of a mother's care. Opinion seems setting against the institutional system, since years of study have convinced experts that children do not thrive morally, physically and mentally in the mass as they do, separately, in private homes. There is no substitute for maternal love and care, and to expect them of an asylum is simply to evade responsibility. "As a permanent home for the early years of dependent children," says Dr. R. R. Reeder, "the orphan asylum should go out of business. Its day is past. It is not a real childhood home, and can not by any courtesy of speech claim to be such." Dr. Reeder, himself an outstanding orphanage superintendent and one of the foremost authorities on child care here and abroad, thus sums up his experience of twenty-five years in child welfare in an article in *The Survey Graphic*, a social welfare magazine published in New York. For twenty years Dr. Reeder was superintendent of the New York Orphanage at Hastings-on-Hudson; he was formerly a member of the faculty at Teachers College, Columbia University, and he served as Commissioner from the Serbian Child Welfare Association of America to Serbia, where he provided home care for 200,000 orphans. He is now director of the Marsh Foundation at Van Wert, Ohio.

Few realize the tremendous investment in institutional homes. Dr. Reeder writes that there are 150,000 children in the United States in 1,400 orphan asylums, representing an outlay of \$200,000,000 and an aggregate annual budget of between \$50,000,000 and \$60,000,000. However good the aim of the asylums, their method, except as they serve a subsidiary purpose, is wrong, according to Dr. Reeder. He writes:

"The results arrived at from all the various field studies, surveys and evaluation of remedial child welfare measures in America and Europe have pointed in one direction, namely, toward the family home as offering the only constructive solution of the orphan and dependent child-care problem. This is a safe and sound conclusion. The oldest institution of which we have any record is the human family. It is the basic unit of society. There is no substitute for it. Moreover, notwithstanding the frequency of its break-up and its failure in the training of children, it is still the most successful institution of society. It is the only foundation upon which to build the other great social

structures of State, church and school. When, therefore, we are building our child-welfare programs upon the family home, conserving its integrity and responsibility and making every use of its inherent fundamental resourcefulness, we know we are moving in the right direction. When we are relieving parents of their God-ordained responsibilities, removing children for slight causes, making divorce easy, or failing to utilize the greatest possible service of the family home in child-care, we know we are moving in the wrong direction.

"Since there are numerous family homes without children, or with but one or two children, and thousands of motherly women willing, with such aid as may be necessary, to provide family care and training for orphan children, there is little excuse for building orphan asylums."

Prior to 1801, only six orphan asylums had been established in the United States, according to Dr. Reeder. By 1830, fifteen had been founded. From that time down to the present day, he writes, they have increased in number, at some periods very rapidly. In the period from 1890 to 1903, 400 were established, at an average rate of about two and a half per month. Now there are about 1,400 in operation. "For more than a century in this country," he goes on, "orphanages were unmolested, each dwelling at peace 'under its own vine and fig-tree,' while the great current of change and progress swept by unobserved. Since they were orphan asylums, people took for granted that the children within their walls were orphans, and, since they were charities, no one felt at liberty to intrude upon their privacy." Yet, this expert tells us, less than 10 per cent. of the children in most of these institutions are orphans. A recent survey of a number of institutions in Cleveland, including 5,000 inmates, brought out the fact that only 8½ per cent. were full orphans; 9½ per cent. had one parent living and 49 per cent. had both parents living. A report made last year on institutions in Pennsylvania points out "that of the 2,745 children in the fifty-one church institutions of that State, only 170 showed records of thorough social investigation prior to their admission." The question naturally prompted by these statements, "Why are there so many non-orphan children in the institutions?" is answered by the assertion, "Chiefly because empty space in an orphan asylum is a brick and mortar appeal to move in." It "stands as an invitation and sinister temptation to men and women who hold lightly their parental

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ibilities to rid themselves of the God-ordained duty to children."

then, shall be done with the orphanages? Dr. Reeder says that they be converted into centers of family rehabilitation—that they be used as distributing points for placing children in foster homes. They could also be used as hospitals for unfortunate children. He writes:

"They can not be scrapped like an old battle-ship. In addition to plant and equipment, they express a great and abiding interest in child welfare and social relief. A wealth of noble sentiment, religious zeal and philanthropic purpose have been bestowed upon them. These great charitable motives should be conserved and redirected into channels of usefulness in harmony with modern child welfare methods and standards.

"The most needed foundation of the times is one providing means for the broadcasting of information pointing the way toward a wiser use of money devoted to the welfare of children. Its field should be publicity and social service propaganda. It should reach every newspaper and magazine in the land. The orphan charity is the oldest in existence and the only one of considerable importance that is still 'putting new wine into old bottles.' If all boards of orphan asylum management would follow the lead of the enlightened few who have adopted the new leaven of family care for orphans, the whole lump would soon be leavened."

In New York, where there are 36,000 dependent children cared for outside of their own homes, and where "a baby a day is given away," opinion is also veering toward the home as against the orphan asylum. Here the problem of the child who can not be cared for in his own home and of the child who has neither home nor parents is being met with orphan asylums and "boarding homes." But among those who devote their time and thought to the welfare of children, writes Virginia Pope in the *New York Times*, "it is conceded that home care is preferable to institutional care. The foster-home is gaining in importance. Even a home that is not of the best is preferable to the finest institution for the care of very young children, some assert." Statistics seem to show, says the writer, that the rate of infant mortality is much higher where children are cared for in institutions than in homes where they are under proper supervision. The child, when one of a group, misses the personal attention which seems to be necessary in the scheme of things. "The warmth of human environment, the unflagging solicitude, the touch of a mother hand, even tho it is not of their own flesh and blood, helps them to live." Dr. Henry Dwight Chapin, who originated the Speedwell Unit twenty-two years ago, is quoted as recognizing a profound "biological and social reason why remedial efforts for children should take place in individual homes in order that the best and most lasting result may be attained." The infant thrives under what he calls the "therapeutic value of mother love." Commissioner of Public Welfare Bird S. Coler is quoted as saying, "The State can do a great deal, but it can not raise children. It takes a mother to bring up a child." Children coming under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner, says Miss Pope, are placed in institutions, but whenever possible they are sent to foster-homes. The acutely ill child is looked after in the children's wards in the general hospitals and in the Babies' Hospital and the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital.

Other support for the individual home as against the asylum is recorded in a resolution adopted by the National Child Welfare Committee, which met recently in New York. The Committee, we read in the *New York Herald Tribune*, adopted a resolution advocating a campaign of education to discourage the building of orphanages for normal children, and to prepare the way for the adaptation of existing institutions for the feeble-minded or invalid children. They urged the adoption in every State of laws providing for a home for every child with its mother or near kin, or some other suitable home where it is wanted. The model law which will be urged upon the legislatures of all States whose statutes do not conform to it provides allowances for every child deprived of a father's care.

RELIGIOUS HARMONY IN SOUTH AMERICA

A NEW ATTITUDE OF FRIENDLINESS and cooperation among the Christian faiths and denominations marked the Montevideo Congress on Christian Work in South America recently held in the capital of the little Republic of Uruguay. Particularly striking was the tribute paid by an American Methodist Bishop to the work of the Roman Catholic Church in the southern continent.

The Congress is the second of its kind, the first having met at Panama in 1916. It is held under the auspices of the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America, jointly formed and supported by twenty-seven Protestant denominations, united to give a Protestant ministry to the southern republics. Since the Panama Congress the changes that have taken place have been so rapid and far-reaching, socially, politically, industrially and religiously, we are told, as to necessitate a thorough restudy of the whole field of Protestant missionary endeavor in South America and the mapping out of new lines of approach and united action. The most striking feature, perhaps, of the Montevideo Congress, we read in *The Christian Century* (Undenominational), was the report of the Commission on Church and Community, of which Bishop Francis J. McConnell, of the Methodist Church, was chairman. *The Christian Century* quotes from the report in part, as follows:

"The Roman Catholic Church in Latin America has done a very appreciable work in the sense of forming the character of the creole population, especially by means of its teaching establishments, its moral influence being particularly appreciable among women. The Roman Catholic Church has labored in favor of the civilization and Christianization of the wild peoples and of the imported negroes, altho, in countries such as Peru and Bolivia, the civilizing work has been precarious and even to-day leaves much to be desired.

"The Catholic Church has taken on a social outlook. It produced, in the last century, such men as Lamennais, Graty, and Pope Leo XIII. In Argentina, as in Chile, this tendency is opening a path to-day with men such as Edwards, de Andrea, Francheschi. From a recognition of these points, the organizations affiliated with the committee on cooperation in Latin America should be able to deduce that the best chance of advancing Christianity in these countries, will be found in assisting to intensify the sociological drift of the Roman Catholic Church, which is the spiritual power of the greatest traditional prestige at work in these countries. Such a work of real cooperation can be carried out in Latin America aided by Latin Americans."

The report afforded a new conception of the evangelical task, and the commission made what the conference is said to have considered the most significant recommendation to come before it. This was that evangelistic work should look toward the "creation of groups of religious fraternities, less restricted than churches, permitting the admission of such Catholics as may wish to deepen their religious life among like-minded people, yet in a form not incompatible with their own church loyalty. These should also have room for those who have sympathy with Christian ideals, but are not ready to ally themselves to any of the existing churches. Such groups of religious fraternities, whose number might be limited, need not be uniform in their characteristics. Each group being of a limited membership, of identical tastes and standards, would present the showing and adopt the customs, which its membership might determine. While some might lean to the mystical and spiritual, others would develop an educational emphasis. The organization of the Society of Friends or the Quakers might serve as a model for these organizations. They could represent as a group of organizations such varied points of view that a Catholic might not feel uncomfortable in one, while a deist might belong to another, always provided that each was sincere in his desire to cultivate the life of the spirit aided by the contact and warmth of other souls conscious of a similar desire."

One of the situations with which the Montevideo conference came to grips was the growing desire of the churches in South America to control their own life. We read:

"It was pointed out that something like 8 per cent. of the work done by the Presbyterian Churches in Brazil is self-

supporting; that in the largest group of Protestant Churches, the Methodist, self-support has increased by almost 200 per cent. since 1916; that 150 of the Southern Baptist Churches of Brazil—or about one-half of those maintained by that denomination—are self-supporting; that three Presbyterian and two Methodist Episcopal Churches in Chile are no longer dependent upon mission funds, while the giving of practically all churches of all denominations has greatly increased within the past few years. Growing out of this situation an immediate decrease in foreign control was considered a necessity."

OUR PIETY SIZED UP BY A STUDENT STRANGER

A CUP OF TEA in a friendly house would have made all the difference in the world to an Indian student in this country. But tea-drinking is not a custom in America, and sometimes the stranger within our gates thinks that the friendliness associated with tea-drinking is also alien to the American character. There are more than 8,000 students from foreign lands in the colleges and universities of the United States, and if we include foreign students in secondary schools the total is said to be well over 14,000. After finishing their courses, they return to their own heaths, where they are "a potential asset or liability to the Christian cause and the movement for international understanding and good-will." Much is being done for these young foreigners. Much more remains to be done in the way of applying to them the practises of the religion we teach them in theory. An interesting study of the foreign student, based on a recent survey, is given by W. Reginald Wheeler in *The Missionary Review of The World* (New York). He tells us that there is "much evidence as to the loneliness of foreign students residing in our country and of the incalculable results which have come from the thoughtfulness and hospitality of Americans who have invited students into their own homes." But some students have been here five or six years without ever receiving the hospitality of a family circle. And here is a bit of tragedy:

"A Chinese student writes back to a missionary friend in North China: 'The people here, as a whole, have a strong sentiment against Chinese, so it is rather hard for a young *Chink* to make acquaintances in refined society. . . . I don't feel at home at all. . . . The hearty welcome I get from Church people makes me feel the more that I am among strangers; they greet me so much more warmly than they greet each other, it makes me feel that I am different. I have written the following prayer for myself—"Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, Thou hast made the earth and the peoples thereon, white, yellow, red or black, at Thy will and they are all good in Thy sight. I beseech Thee to comfort me when I feel like a stranger here; help me to endure persecutions and scorn; give me wisdom that I may understand that peoples of whatever complexion are all Thy children and Thou art their Father and Creator."'

"Altho the majority of foreign students who have studied in America return with warm feelings of friendship and affection for this country, there are many, especially non-Christians, who see clearly some of our national failings. 'The principal stumbling blocks in the pathway of Oriental non-Christian students are industrialism, imperialistic commercial expansion, war-like temperament, racial haughtiness, misunderstood missionary policy.' 'It is inconceivable that Western civilization can at the same time develop great industrial corporations and write the Twenty-third Psalm or the thirteenth chapter of First Corinthians.'"

The direct judgments and opinions of the individual students concerning the Christian Church and Christian people in America, as expressed in returned questionnaires, are interesting and important. Here are a few:

"From the Chinese: 'Christian workers are the nicest people to meet; very kind to strangers.' 'The church is the foundation of your social order.' 'The Christian church is doing a great deal for the betterment of society and of international friendship.' 'The United States without Christianity would be entirely different in social structure; Christianity is its moral foundation.' 'The Christian Church is high-spirited and full of hope.'

"From the Japanese: 'Christians are the pillars of society. The center of gravity of this nation is the church and Christians.' 'It is one of the most beautiful customs in the life of the nation.'

"From the Filipinos: 'Christianity is the foundation of American civilization.'

"On the other side of the question there is apparent support for the statement of one of the student secretaries: 'The fact can not be ignored that there is among foreign students in the United States a rising tide of criticism of the whole Christian movement.

This attitude is almost as pronounced among Christians as among non-Christian students. Much of it is due to inadequate knowledge of the policies and achievements of the Church at home and in China; but when allowance is made for this, there remains a serious situation.' Critical comment from the Chinese includes the following: 'Many Christians are sincere but are narrow and superficial.' 'The Church is a business organization, most efficient, but its religious powers are surely degenerating.' 'Social life is carried too far; young people go for a good time but not to worship God.' 'The message of missionaries is not practised in America.' 'It is deplorable that the churches are involved in petty arguments against one another rather than devoted to energetic work.' 'I nearly accepted Christianity as I understood it when I was in China, but changed my mind in the United States.'

Much, says the writer, is being done for these foreign students by various organizations, including the Friendly Relations Committees of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., Student Christian Associations, mission boards, cosmopolitan clubs, the International Institute of Education, and the recently opened International House in New York City, a property in which more than \$2,000,000 has been invested by a prominent layman "that brotherhood may prevail." But there is opportunity for further service, points out Mr. Wheeler, and, among others, he quotes these observers to support his view:

"Dr. Stephen J. Cory, Vice-President of the United Christian Missionary Society of St. Louis, expresses the opinion of a great majority of those in touch with the situation when he writes: 'I would put first Christian homes. I can think of no greater impact on the lives of these people from non-Christian homes. Christian people should consider this an opportunity for world service and take these lonely young people in and accord them the courtesy and influence of a Christian home.'

"Dr. Robert E. Speer sums up clearly the whole situation: 'The responsibility for helping these men rests on two bodies, the College and the Church. The influence of the College for good is only a fraction of what it ought to be, and in too many cases it abdicates its function of making full men out of these students. The Church did its duty pretty well by some of the first students who came over, but later, for a number of years, it neglected its task. Now it is being quickened to it again. It ought, by means of Christian homes and local Christian ministers, the agencies of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association and various national instrumentalities, to lay out an adequate and efficacious plan to cope with this situation, presenting at once so clear a duty and so rich an opportunity.'"

WISE MAN, WISE MAN

By LOUIS GINSBERG

WISE man, wise man,
You who preach,
Kneel to learn what
Grass-blades teach.
Kneel to dew-drops
Globing skies,
To show you more of
Paradise.
Wise man, wise man,
Do you know,
In your wisdom,
How green things grow?
How Revelations
Burst from seeds?
And gospels banner
Up from weeds?
Your Creed is only
A blinding wall—
Ask a rose-leaf
To tell you all!
Preacher, preacher,
Do not pass
Edens' pointing
Blades of grass!
Wise man, wise man,
Try to be
Rooted so in
Divinity!

—*American Hebrew* (New York).

CURRENT • POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

HERE is a fantasy that carries Tennyson's "Lady of Shalott" to its logical conclusion. The moral is after the twentieth century rather than the Victorian standard. It is in the *Atlantic Monthly*:

SHADOW-MADNESS

By MARGARET POND

They say her house is shadow-haunted now,
Who while she lived loved shadows more than life.
She sought them everywhere. A saffron bough
Of autumn leaves was lovelier to her
If imaged upward from a pool of rain—
Reflections lie so softly with no stir
On wind-neglected water!

In her room
She tempted shadows with smooth surfaces,
Loving the way the shapes of common things
Bent into strangeness. Even orchard bloom
Was only sweet when on her wall the moon
Painted the silver image.

Every day
She polished carefully each knife and spoon
To see them shine; rubbed rainbows once again
Into each glass; then finished washing up
By blowing bubbles through her finger-tips.
The curving image of each star-gold cup
Hung soap-imprisoned for bewitching her.

She married one in whom she seemed to see
Her love reflected. She had thought to show
The magic of her shadow-world to him,
But he was bound fast to reality.
He liked a thing for its essential form,
Not the distorted image that it cast;
And so she slipped away from him at last.
He held her body but her thoughts became
Fleeting as images of blowing leaves
Wind-blurred on water. He was not to blame
Who could not grasp intangibility,
For she had been created shadow-mad
And vanished, like a shadow with the flame.

GOVERNOR GROESBECK of Michigan refused to fall in line in appointing poets laureate. He is reminded in the *Current School Topics* (Lansing) of the difference between omission and commission. As it stands, Michigan seems to be charging the good Governor with a feat of deforestation beyond the power of a Hercules, but presumably the Michigan lumbermen are the culprits really meant:

"GIVE BACK MY TREES"

By JOHN C. WRIGHT

*Michigan Speaks:

I haven't the need of a poet,
I can fling my own song to the breeze;
I can tell my own story
In epics of glory—
If only you'll give back my trees.

You've squandered my maples and birches,
You've stolen my hemlock and pine;
In unrestrained measure
You've gathered my treasure
To build up your cities so fine.

You've scoured my borders for plunder—
For balsam, for cedar, for spruce;
You've piled in your alleys
The pride of my valleys,
With only a vandal's excuse.

You've ravished my elms and my alders,
Your skids with my timbers still groan;
You pluck for your pillows
My buds and my willows—
My largess you pay with a stone.

You've given me desolate reaches
In lieu of my forests of oak;
By rail and by water
You've wrought the same slaughter—
My woodlands you've turned to a joke.

My tamaracks, ash and my poplars,
My ironwood, tough as a nail—
By every enclosure
The hazel and osier
Re-echo their pitiful tale.

I was proud of my virginal forests,
As a maiden is proud of her hair;
From cutting and bobbing
You turned into robbing—
Denuding my land wasn't fair.

I'm sending my call to the masses,
I've acres of soil that will please;
It isn't a poet
I need, and you know it—
The thing that I need is My Trees.

*Dedicated to Governor Groesbeck.

ECSTASY in the clear sunlight is no new poetic motive, but one always likes it repeated. There is also an engaging picture in the fourth stanza. From the *London Spectator*:

COME, COME, MY LOVE

By W. H. DAVIES

Come, come, my Love, the morning waits,
What magic now shall greet our sight:
What butterflies
Before our eyes
Shall vanish in the open light!

Come, while the Sun has power to strike
Our household fires all dead and cold:
How softly now
The wind can blow—
When carrying off a field of gold!

Come, when behind some leafy hedge
We'll see a snow-white, new-born lamb
No man has set
His eyes on yet—
Where it lies sleeping near its dam.

Come, come, my Love, the morning waits,
The Sun is high, the dew has gone:
The air's as bright
As though the light
Of twelve May mornings came in one.

THE *Houston Post-Dispatch* holds a weekly poetry competition for Texans. Here is the prize winner for the week of May 17, and following is a sonnet by the winner of the preceding week:

CALLING

By LILLIE H. CAUFIELD

Waco, Texas

I wish the little crushed hopes that lie
So deep in my heart, would not wake and cry
When Spring comes. They have lain so still,
I prayed that the pain and tears might kill
The tender buds. But the soft spring sky
Stirs them to life again . . . and I . . .
I could forget . . . if they would die!

SPRING SONNET

By GEORGE HARDY

Hico, Texas

Come not to me! The yellow iris lifts
Her proud gold head, the larkspur leans
Blue-laddered by the well, where pale jade screens
Of honeysuckle tease the bee with drifts
Of fragrant snow, and when the lush moon shifts,
Her silver powdery veil the peacock preens,
And purple asters doze like sleepy queens,
Till I am surfeited with beauty's gifts.

But when, beneath a wan and moonless sky,
The gaudy reeking blooms begin to shed,
And nought can make my spirit's fire glow,
Then come, and ask no question of the why,
But let me touch your youthful lovely head
And say in ecstasy, "I love you so!"

THIS amidst three other sonnets that Don Marquis gives the general title "Love Sonnets of a Cave Man" shows the cave man in his tenderest mood. The others must be sought in the *New York Herald Tribune*:

SUN WORSHIP

By DON MARQUIS

When the dim starlight faltered in the skies,
Dying between its foes, the Day and Night,
I heard you calling on your god to rise;
And I beheld you, Priestess of the Light,
High on the promontory's windy crest,
Carven of rapture, stark in ecstasy,
Flinging the Dawn that struggled in your breast
To meet the Dawn that trembled on the sea.
Wide armed you sang . . . and sang! You sang
until

The swift reverberant onset of the Sun
Clanged like a brazen army up the hill
And your song and your risen god's were one.
Forever, Love! is love made new and whole
Out of the dayspring of your morning soul.

ENGLAND has a new patriotic song that shows marked differences from the strain of "Rule Britannia." The following won the £50 prize offered through the *London Morning Post*, where we read this:

THE FLAG

Unfurl the banner of England;

Tell to the heavens her story.
A thousand years she has held it fast,
A thousand years of a mighty past,
The tale of a nation's glory.

Red for the nation's heart,
White for the stainless brand,
Blue for the girdling sea
That for ever guards the land.

Turn to the record of England,
Open that page of splendour,
Trac'd in letters of shining gold,
Unfading still from the days of old,
Our homage to that we render.
Red, etc., etc.

Is it all we can do for England?
Nay, now, for the need is o'er us,
For King and Country, for home and faith,
And how to endure, if the end be death,
They have taught, who went before us.
Red, etc., etc.

A NOTE that should not be stilled, tho it sounds less frequently as months and years go by—this from *Saturday Night* (Los Angeles):

IN A DESERTED GARDEN

By FLORENCE RYERSON

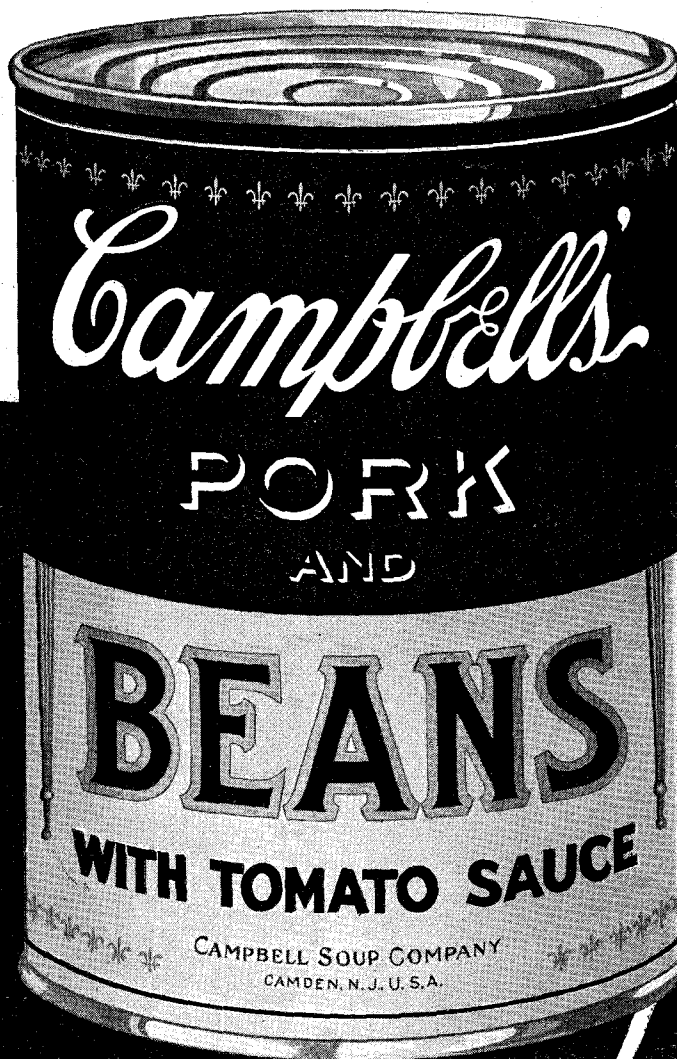
Your garden stretches living arms to me.
A thousand clinging-fingered, jealous flowers
Blowing, wind-kissed. While far beyond an aisle
Of somber pineway laughs the sapphire sea.

Through tangled branches I discern the place
Where once the sun-dial marked the drowsing hours.
A thousand nodding flower-faces smile
Have buried it within a warm embrace.

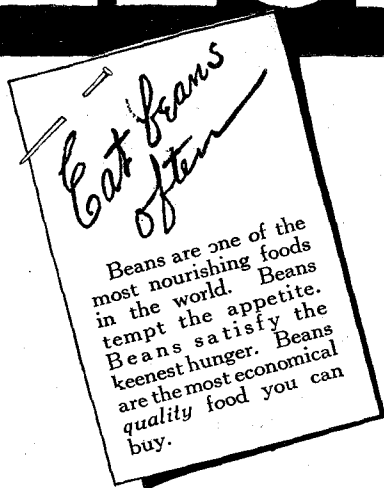
The earth is vibrant: and the mother soil
Bears on her breast a myriad of bloom
Where scarce new tendrils find themselves the room
To sway, breeze-blown, but ever upward coil
One on the other, in a mad free dance
Of growing things, deathless, and unafraid.
A thousand flowers abloom, if one should fade,
To hang, moon-silver, in a fragrant trance
That is not death, but sleep.

Yet your dear hands that gave the garden life,
Lie stilled beneath the popped soil of France.

Here goes your hunger!



And the last bean tastes as good as the first!



More than likely beans are one of your favorite dishes. So isn't it worth while to get them GOOD? Campbell's Beans have the reputation. Why? Quality. Only good beans, only the most delicious and tempting tomato sauce, could satisfy you so completely.

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DIGESTIBLE

PERSONAL • GLIMPSES

WHEN TOM LEE "JUST HAPPENED BY"

"TOM," SAID THE BOSS, "you bring the *Zev* up the river from Helena. And don't pile it up on a sandbar, and mind you keep an eye on floating logs."

"Tom" is Tom Lee, a negro. The *Zev* is a motor-boat, the river the Mississippi, and the sentences just quoted his orders on the day the *Norman* went down—all the orders Tom had. So, as a special correspondent writes from Memphis, Tennessee, to the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, "there were no dramatics at the start. Tom merely sat at the wheel of the motor-boat and kept her nose to the current, being careful to dodge driftwood." The story runs on:

The Mississippi is swift and wide between Helena, Arkansas, and Memphis; its banks are green; its waters dark and swirling. But Tom saw neither beauty nor danger. He sang:

Oh dyin' Deacon, when
the world's on fiah
Don't yer want God's
boosom to be yer
pillow?

Or maybe he chanted a ditty about hard-hearted Hannah, the belle of Savannah. It does not matter, just so the picture is straight. Here was no hero: only a colored man in a motor-boat on the Mississippi, bound for Memphis. Sunshine and bits of green boughs dancing on the muddy water. The motor-boat going put-put-pft-put-pft. Tom in blue jeans singing to pass the time away.

Before long, the *Zev* began to overhaul the U. S. Government steamboat *M. E. Norman*. A little above Coahoma Landing, Tom sped past her and saw that she was carrying excursionists:

A handkerchief or two fluttered and Tom waved back. He was a good hand with a motor-boat and could afford such little pleasantries, even when bucking a spring flood current.

As he went by, Tom noticed something peculiar about the *Norman*.

"Sure is ridin' curious," said Tom to himself. "She's rollin' too much to one side to suit me. I'll keep an eye on her."

It was a hunch, and Tom had a habit of respecting his hunches. So as he swept on ahead of the *Norman*, he looked back. He kept an eye on the boat.

The *Zev* had gone perhaps three-quarters of a mile ahead of the *Norman* when it happened.

Tom saw the steamer roll crazily. Night was coming on and a mist had settled over the Mississippi. But Tom could see clearly enough to recognize the danger. As the *Norman* listed, he swung his motor-boat around and sped down-stream.

He had not gone far when the steamboat turned over on its side and began to sink. Tom saw heads bobbing in the water. He opened up the *Zev's* engine and made straight for the sinking vessel.

Dusk over the wide river. A sinking steamboat far from shore. Deserted banks lost in the mist. No help but one lone Darky in a motor-boat. White folks struggling in the water.

Cries for help. And Tom Lee driving down-stream toward the scene, his little craft spurting white froth in its wake.

The correspondent gives us the rest of the story in Tom Lee's own words:

"Before I got to the boat its hull had sunk down out of sight.

I could see people in the water. The current was carrying 'em down-stream, strung out like corks bobbing up and down. It was a swift current—about nine miles an hour, I reckon. But I had a good boat. It's the best boat Mr. Hunter, my boss, owns.

"I swung in a sort of circle so as to come upstream, and made for four white folks that looked to me as if they were tied together. I shut my engine down so it would hold the boat still against the current and helped these people out of the water.

"They took it calm. Mighty calm. Seems to me nobody was makin' any noise. After I had the first four in I began grabbing folks from the water right an' left. They told me I had a load pretty soon, so I stopt fishin' more out and turned the *Zev* for land. I opened her up and reached shore pretty quick. The folks all piled out. Some I had to help lift out of the boat.

"Then I went back for another load. Some of the people were swimming toward land. Others had hold of life preservers and pieces of wood and were drifting with the current. Well, I don't remember much, particularly.

"Men would grab hold of the side of the boat and I'd drag 'em up. Then there'd be a woman we'd have to lift in. I remember one little white boy. He was limp and they said he was dead.

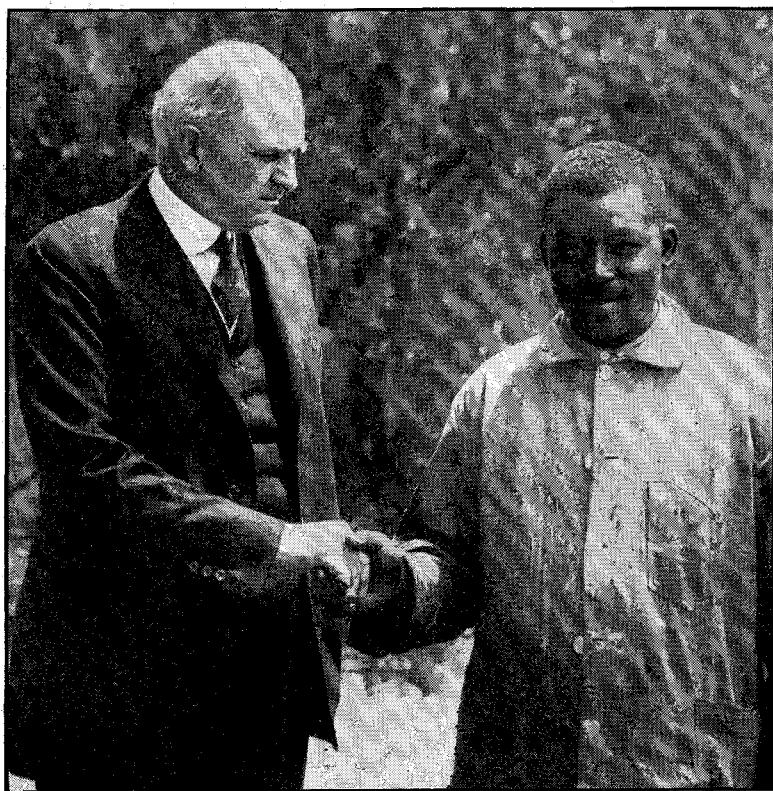
"I think I made four or five trips. I didn't keep track. Soon as I got one bunch landed I started back. I kind of thought I was bringin' 'em all in. Everybody was so quiet. Nobody seemed to be much scared or excited.

"The boat sank about 300 feet from shore. I ran back to the bunch I had brought to the bank. The captain of the boat was there, and a lot of men. They said, 'Ain't there any more?' And I said, 'Don't appear to be, Boss!' Well, they counted up and all the heart went out of 'em. 'There were a lot you didn't get,' some one told me.

"So I made another trip up and down the river to see if I could find any more. But I couldn't. I went inshore again and helped the white folks make a fire. One man had gone for help to a farmhouse.

"They talked of sending word to Memphis. But that river worried me. As soon as I had them as comfortable as I could I took my boat out again. I reckon I was searchin' the water most of the night to see if I couldn't find more."

When morning came and word of the disaster had reached Memphis and boats sped down river to the scene, they told Tom he was a hero. They counted up and knew that he had saved 32 lives. There had been 72 persons on the *Norman*. Twenty-three were missing. Seventeen had swum to shore. That left 32



Kadel & Herbert News photograph

"TOM IS A LITTLE BEWILDERED"

The colored hero of the Mississippi River disaster being congratulated by Mayor Paine of Memphis, after saving thirty-two lives.

Any dealer welcomes you
if you have a BUICK to trade in.

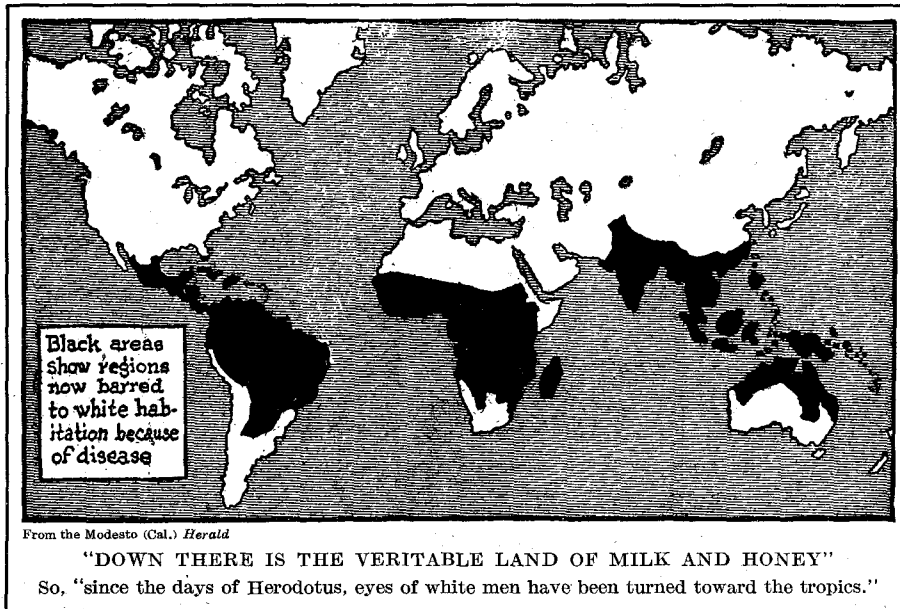
To be sure
your next *used* car
is equally valuable,
be sure your
next *new* car also
is a BUICK

*When better automobiles are built
Buick will build them*

to Tom's credit. The survivors prest about him with their thanks. "Pshaw," said Tom, "pshaw, I'm mighty proud I could do anything for you-all. Pshaw. It wa'n't nothin'."

The correspondent tells us that Tom was the talk of the town when he reached Memphis. The *Norman's* captain said, "Lee deserves the greatest credit for the manner in which he handled his boat and saved the lives." Stories added by other survivors were as laudatory. Harry Wiersema said: "Tom Lee showed excellent judgment in picking up survivors, going to those first who were most in distress, and did excellent work all through." James Wood said:

"My wife, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Miller and Maj. Montgomery Gardner of the War Department were on the lower deck when the boat started turning over. We all held hands and walked to the high side of the deck and as the *Norman* gradually settled on



its side we clambered over, still holding each other's hands. The boat suddenly shifted and came to rest with its keel straight up in the air. It turned back slightly and then started down, sinking from underneath us.

"Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Major Gardner and I were standing together. That was the last any one saw of Major Gardner alive. I had gotten hold of a piece of brush and was holding my wife out of the water. Neither of us could swim and we just managed to keep our heads up. Mr. and Mrs. Miller were alongside. 'There's a boat,' my wife exclaimed suddenly. I whistled as loudly as I could and my strength was fast ebbing away.

"Tom Lee started his motor-boat directly toward us. He knew the current. When he got within a few feet of the four of us he swerved the boat and ran alongside. Holding the wheel with one hand he reached over and drew my wife out of the water, then took Mrs. Miller into the boat next. He saw I was about gone and slipped a rope around my wrist. Then he pulled Mr. Miller over the gunwale and started for me. At the end of the boat George Foster, a civil engineer, was hanging on. Tom left me lying on the gunwale and got Foster out of the water.

"If it had not been for Tom Lee, I would not be here to-day to tell this story. I owe my life and my wife's life to the labor of Tom Lee. And there are many others who will tell you the same thing."

The dispatch concludes:

Tom Lee is a hero. In Memphis, where he lives when not working as a boatman for the construction company, white and negro friends alike have joined in singing his praises. *The Commercial Appeal* is sponsoring a subscription.

"What would you like, Tom?" he was asked.

"Why, I reckon I'd like a house," he replied.

Prominent Memphis citizens are resolved to push a claim for a Carnegie Medal for Tom.

A medal. A house. A hero. Tom is a little bewildered. He was born in Crittenden County, Arkansas, just across the river from Memphis, and during his forty years has never strayed far from the Mississippi. A medal. Tom will be proud of that. A house. Tom will like that. But this hero business—Tom scratches his head and grins.

"That boat was sinkin' and I just happened by," he starts to protest.

WILL THE WHITE RACE MIGRATE TO THE TROPICS?

GREAT TROPICAL EMPIRES may become an actuality in the near future, we are told, for "already there is a great pressure of population" and "the healthy spots selected by man for his future civilization and society are crowded." So, in course of time, unhealthy spots will have to be made healthy and habitable; in other words, the tropics will have to be reclaimed. "Since the days of Herodotus, five centuries before the Christian Era, eyes of white men have been turned toward the tropics," remarks the Modesto (Cal.) *Herald*, which goes on to say:

Down there is the veritable land of milk and honey. It was and is a land of inexhaustible fertility. But the odds were great. Death lurked on every hand. Hostile natives, wild beasts and huge poisonous reptiles beset the path. In addition to these, and far worse, was an insect life, which made ventures of white men into the tropics perilous in the extreme. Ferocious beasts could be hunted out in their lairs and destroyed. Small insects and animals were far too numerous, and they led a mysterious and hidden existence. So the white man built his homes and his cities in higher and cooler climates, principally in territory north of the equator. He left the lowlands of the tropics in their primeval state of darkness, danger and mystery.

Then came Gen. William Crawford Gorgas, and the Panama Canal, and from Gorgas's triumph over the disease-infested area of Panama, evolved a plan of making the tropics a fit habitation of man, and a dream of new empires, richer than any yet established, was brought forth.

The Canal Zone had been known for 400 years, and was regarded as the most unhealthy spot in all the tropical world. With cool courage Gorgas battled the swarms of yellow-fever-bearing mosquitoes. He cleaned out their breeding-places, and saved the Government an estimated \$80,000,000 and 70,000 human lives in the construction of the canal. At the same time he made of the Canal Zone a tropical paradise where health conditions are as safe as any in any habitable place of the earth.

As *The Herald* believes, General Gorgas's success at Panama can be repeated anywhere in the tropics and provide an outlet for the excess population of the temperate zones. Meanwhile, it will help to solve a problem that is steadily becoming more serious—the food problem. Says *The Herald*:

The population of the world has doubled in the last century—since the beginning of the age of industrialism. If another century brings proportionate increases, the demand for food-producing territories will force development of hitherto unproductive spaces on the face of the globe. Economists agree that this problem must be faced. And what better solution can be found than the converting of the disease-infested tropics into safe and productive lands?

These large areas, waiting the advent of man with his inventive genius, according to Dr. Wellington Jones, University of Chicago professor, are in the low altitudes of America, Africa, Asia, and East Indies and Australia.

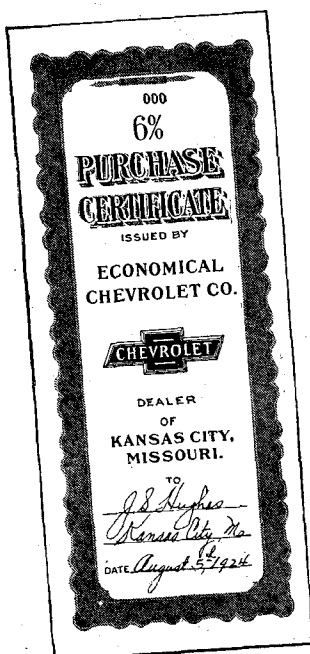
The lowland areas included are all hot, but in rainfall they range from rainy all the year to a short season of rains and a long dry season. The highlands, except those of extreme elevation, are never cold, neither are they very hot.

An example of what can be accomplished is to be seen on the Gold Coast of Africa. There, under the efficient and sensible management of the British Government, the indigenous population is working under the direction of the white man. So successful are these Gold Coast native farmers, that they have captured the coco trade of the world. All are rolling in wealth. Another example is in the Malay peninsula, where under similar conditions the crude-rubber industry has been developed. Even now, with development scarcely started, a trip to the grocery store reveals many products which come from the tropics. Half of the sugar production of the world now comes from the equatorial regions, along with coco, spices, bananas and coffee. There

How to buy a Chevrolet *with* \$5 down

- 1—Choose from the different Chevrolet models the car you like best, making a down payment of as little as \$5.
- 2—Your Chevrolet dealer will then issue to you a Chevrolet 6% Purchase Certificate. (Your down payment immediately begins to earn 6% interest.)
- 3—You make regular weekly or monthly payments of \$5 or more, interest at 6% being credited to you on every dollar you pay on the certificate up to the time you take delivery of the car.
- 4—When the money you have paid on the certificate, together with accumulated earned interest, equals the amount required for the actual delivery of the Chevrolet model you have chosen, your car is delivered to you. The balance you arrange to pay in regular monthly amounts.

for Economical Transportation



All money which you pay on your certificate is deposited in a trust fund at a bank. In addition to this safeguard for your certificate payments, both the bank and the dealer are insured by a strong, well-known insurance company so that absolute protection for your funds is assured. The new Chevrolet Certificate has all the safety of the finest investment you could make.

If you now own a car, your Chevrolet

dealer will credit your certificate with an additional 6% on the amount of all service, repairs, and accessories which you get from him. This is in addition to the 6% interest earned on the money you invest in your certificate.

This new, copyrighted Chevrolet Purchase Plan now makes it possible for thousands to get the many advantages of a motor car—thousands who would otherwise be denied these benefits.

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DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION

Touring Car -	\$525.	Sedan - - -	\$825
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Coupe - - -	\$715	Express Truck Chassis	\$550
Coach - - -	\$735		

All prices f.o.b. Flint, Michigan

You will be surprised to find how easy it is for you to buy your car this way. See your nearest Chevrolet dealer today or mail this coupon—Now.

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Room 1742
General Motors Bldg.,
Detroit, Michigan
Please send me free folder on your new plan telling how easy it will be for me to own a Chevrolet.

Name _____

Street and No. _____

Town _____ State _____

Hupmobile Your new Hupmobile Eight shows a number of new features which are of interest from a lubrication standpoint, although many characteristics of the four cylinder design are embodied in the new unit.

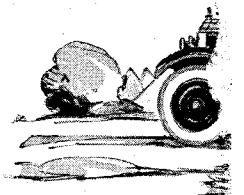
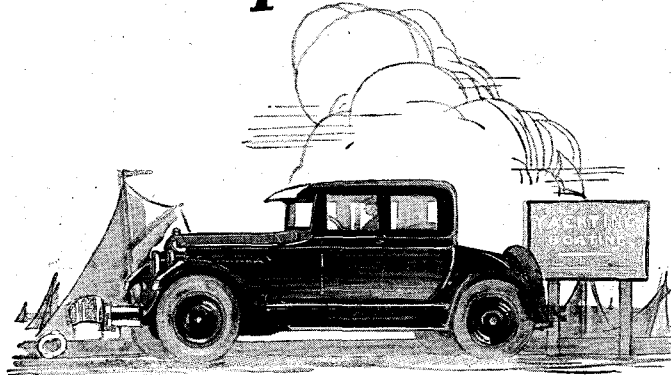
Water cooling with pump circulation is employed on the Eight and special provisions are made in the water intake to assure even cooling throughout the cylinder block. To maintain constant operating temperatures a thermostatic regulating valve is also incorporated in the cooling system.

Both the Eight and the Four employ cast iron pistons. These are of light weight to secure maximum power and smoothness at high speeds. In the eight cylinder engine, with its slightly higher compression, a specially designed cylinder head is used to assist in controlling fuel detonation and knocking. The pistons used in the Four carry three rings above the piston pin, while the smaller one used in the Eight has two rings above the piston pin and one below. Both are equipped with oil drain holes which assist in controlling the rate of oil consumption and minimizing carbon formation.

The oil pump of the Eight is submerged in the oil and surrounded by a fine mesh screen. Each of the five main bearings is supplied with oil under

How to cut wear-ta

Hupmobile Willys-Knight



pressure and this is carried to the crankpins through passages in the crankshaft. The fine oil spray which is thrown from the crankpins lubricates the pistons and piston pins. The camshaft and valve rockers are lubricated by oil under pressure, likewise the distributor drive shaft bearing, while the timing chains receive their supply from the pressure relief valve.

To assist in the prevention of excessive crankcase oil dilution the carburetor air is drawn through specially designed passages in the valve cover which communicate with the crank chamber. In this way any fuel vapors there are removed. To prevent the entrance of dust the entering air is forced to make a sharp reversal in its normal direction of flow which throws out the abrasive material.

In selecting the correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for the Hupmobile Eight these and many other factors were taken into consideration. The temperature conditions to be expected and their effect on the lubricating and sealing properties of the oil were studied. The necessity for prompt oil circulation at low temperatures with free flow through the oil screen was also considered; likewise the provisions made in the engine design to prevent over-lubrication and to minimize the effect of carbon formations on fuel detonation and knocking.

After a careful review of the Hupmobile Eight engine design, we advise the use in summer of Gargoyle Mobiloil "A." When freezing temperatures

are likely to be encountered, however, Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic should be used. These same grades are also correct for the Four Cylinder car for years.

en

Willys-Knight The engine in your Willys-Knight Six marks an advance in Willys-Knight engine construction. While many of the features of the four cylinder unit have been retained in this model, there are new features in the six cylinder engine which have an important bearing upon lubrication needs.

Cooling of the new Six is by pump system with thermostatic regulation to maintain uniform temperatures. In order to provide for a transfer of heat at the cylinder head this is made of aluminum because of the greater heat conductivity of metal. The head is also so formed that a forced circulation of water takes place over the heated surfaces. This feature permits the use of an unusual high compression without promoting knocking or pinging which is a characteristic tendency of present day engines when used in high compression engines.

Lubrication is, by a force feed system, similar in type to that employed in the four cylinder Knight. A gear type pump forces oil to each of the seven main bearings from which it is delivered under pressure through dr

MAKE THIS CHART YOUR GUIDE

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars are specified below.

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil are indicated by the letters shown below. "Arc" means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic.

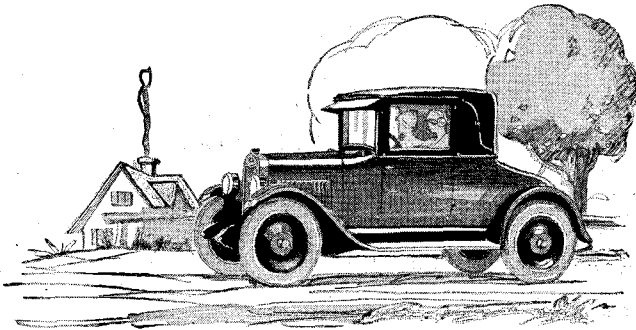
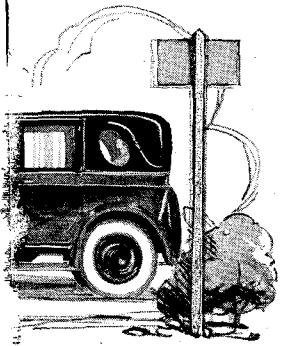
If your car is not listed here, see the complete Chart at your dealer's.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1925		1924		1923		1922	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Cadillac	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	A	A	A
Chandler	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chevrolet FB	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
"(other mod's.)"	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Chrysler	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Essex	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson Super 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Hupmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Maxwell	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Nash	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Oakland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	A	A	A
Oldsmobile 4	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Oldsmobile 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Overland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Packard 8	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
"(other mod's.)"	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	A	A	A
Reo	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Rickenbacker 6	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Rickenbacker 8	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Star	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Studebaker	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Willys-Knight 4	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc
Willys-Knight 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc

Branches in principal cities.

VACUUM C

and power-toll in your night Chevrolet



in the crankshaft to the crankpins. The eccentric shaft, generator drive belt and timing chain idler also receive oil under pressure while the pistons, piston pins, likewise the sleeves and their driving mechanism are lubricated by the oil mist thrown from the connecting rods.

To keep the oil in good condition a spraying device is used which draws oil from the sleeves and pistons and sprays it sufficiently to minimize dilution by unvaporized fuel, the oil then returning to the crankcase supply. An oil cleaner is also used to keep out road dirt, thus minimizing wear.

The pistons employed are of aluminum alloy of the constant clearance type and carry four rings, all above the piston pin, the same construction as used in the four cylinder Knight engine. The lower ring is of the oil control type, acting with the oil rectifier to prevent over-lubrication and smoking. While in Knight engines the piston temperatures generally tend to run somewhat higher than in poppet valve engines, thus making desirable the use of oils of special heat resisting character, the fact that dilution is minimized in the new Willys-Knight Six sets this by keeping the oil in condition to resist higher temperatures. Hence, a more fluid oil is desirable. As the possibilities of over-oiling are also minimized in the new Willys-Knight Six by the action of the rectifier, oils of more fluid character than desirable in a four cylinder unit are preferable. For best results in the new Willys-

Knight Six we advise the use of Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" in summer. To facilitate starting in cold weather and to assure prompt circulation of the oil when cold, Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic should be employed. For the four cylinder models, Gargoyle Mobiloil "B" is correct oil for summer use, Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic for winter.

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Chevrolet Though the chassis of your 1925 Chevrolet shows some departures from the construction used in previous models, the fundamental design of the engine remains the same, the characteristic valve-in-head construction being continued but protected from dirt and water by cover plates. The weight of the crankshaft has been increased and the bearings made larger, minimizing engine vibration.

All the working parts in the crankcase are lubricated by a combination of force feed and splash. Dippers on the connecting rod big ends create an oil mist as they splash into the oil in the dipper troughs. These are kept filled by a gear type oil pump which also supplies oil under pressure direct to the center main bearing. The pump is located on the rear of the generator and draws its supply from the crankcase reservoir.

To obtain economy with rapid acceleration, the Chevrolet engine is designed with a high compression ratio.

The pistons are of cast iron, of light weight design and fitted with three rings. The lower ring is slotted and acts as an oil scraper to return any excess oil to the crankcase through the drain holes drilled in the ring groove back of the scraper ring.

When high compression ratios are used to give rapid acceleration and high fuel economy as in the Chevrolet engine, the presence of carbon deposits in the combustion chambers is apt to cause knocking or pinging, a condition induced by the character of present day fuels. Consequently, it is important to minimize the possibilities for carbon formations through the use of a clean burning oil.

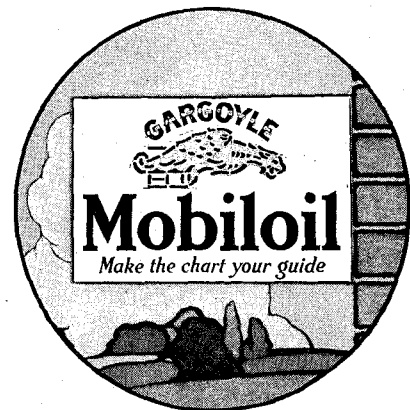
It is also important that the oil be of such character that it will atomize readily under the splashing action of the connecting rod dippers and thus assure effective distribution to the various parts.

Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic satisfies these and other needs of the Chevrolet engine and should be used both summer and winter in the 1925 model, also in the earlier Superior and 490 models.

General Instructions

Your engine will operate at its best if the level of the oil in the crankcase reservoir is maintained in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. Replenish oil frequently as required. Never fill above full mark on indicator. With a 5-gallon can or 15- or 30-gallon drum of the correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil on hand you will always be ready to give your car this valuable attention.

Crankcase oil should be entirely drained at least every 1000 miles in summer and every 500 miles in winter unless manufacturer's instructions are to the contrary. When draining the oil, the oil strainer screen (if your car has one) should also be removed and cleaned. Draw off the old oil when the engine is warm, as the oil then flows more freely and tends to wash out any foreign matter. (Never flush the crankcase with kerosene.) Then refill with the correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil.



COMPANY

Address: New York, Chicago, or Kansas City.

are hundreds of tropical fruits, now unknown in temperate climes, but which could be made available if produced under modern methods of cultivation.

Other resources besides foodstuffs abound in the tropics, where immense timber supplies remain untouched, and *The Herald* reminds us:

Twenty-three million cubic feet of wood are taken from our forests every year. We grow about six million. Precious woods, such as teak and sal, can be found only in the regions of plentiful rainfall and warm temperatures. Other woods, which may come into commercial use, are now being surveyed by American foresters, who are attempting to solve the problem of utilizing the vast timber supply of the tropical regions.

As for the mineral resources, little is known, because explorations, according to Dr. J. Harlan Bretz, professor of geology of the University of Chicago, along this line have not been extensive. The pioneers have been more concerned with finding trails through the jungle than searching for the riches that underlie the land. It is definitely known, however, that in southeastern Brazil one of the greatest iron-ore deposits in all the world lies untouched. If these tropical territories disclose other mineral wealth, there is prospect that with the coming civilization of the tropics, there will be huge industrial centers, where blast-furnaces will drain the metal from the ore, where rolling-mills will fashion it into commercial forms.

The abundance and fertility of the land is such that it would certainly support populations as dense as found anywhere else on the globe. Thus could the pressure of population be taken care of for centuries to come.

In the United States, meanwhile—

Free land is gone. The filling in of the empty places is measurably accomplished. The United States imports as much foodstuffs as it exports.

City population exceeds the rural and is rapidly increasing. How are hungry mouths going to be fed if the population keeps on increasing? Already over 100,000,000 people must have their three meals daily.

The possibilities of wresting from the soil more food for this increased population will become limited. Food supplies, from other territories, for many of our ordinary wants must be considered. Population has increased elsewhere. The food sources of other countries likewise being diminished.

With the decreasing supply of food, the war against the dangers of the tropics must be launched; with all the skill and ingenuity that scientific men possess; fighting along the lines laid down by General Gorgas. Just as he stamped out yellow fever in Havana, where it had been rampant for 150 years, and in Panama, where his cleaning out of the pest-hole of the tropics constitutes an epoch in the annals of preventive medicine, so must the warriors who invade the tropics carry on their battle.

The menace of yellow fever which rides swiftly on the wings of the deathly messenger, the mosquito, must be faced. The dread tsetse fly, whose bite brings on sleeping sickness, must be annihilated. Bubonic plague, leprosy, dysentery, malaria, cyclic fevers, of which little is known; sprue, a mysterious intestinal disease, and other diseases caused by parasitic insects must be met in a battle to the death.

These enemies of the white man are foes formidable enough to strike terror to the hearts of valiant men. Poison gases, high explosives and all the terrible machinery of modern warfare, are to be even less feared than these which know no armistice, no end but victory or death.

Alexander, sighing for new worlds to conquer, never dreamed of such a warfare against the savagery of nature. War lords, who plan their battles so carefully on paper, have never been called upon to exercise the strategy necessary to cope with such enemies.

Difficult as the work appears, the mode of operation as outlined and exemplified by General Gorgas is ready and waiting. There will be swamps to drain, underbrush to be cleared, and sanitary methods to enforce.

Serums for the immunizing of workers must be developed. Antitoxins for the cure of the afflicted must be devised for these strange diseases, caused by life in the tropics and by insect bites.

The successful invasion of the tropics dates directly from the time when Gorgas put into effect his ideas of sanitation and health. The white man never knew before how long he could survive the pestilence of the region. Because he did not have the knowledge which Gorgas has given to the world.

When the invasion starts in an organized way to build new empires for the white man, medical science will be ready because of plans of the Gorgas Memorial Institute.

At Panama the corner-stone has already been laid for the scientific laboratories of the Institute. The Panama Government, in recognition of the work of Gorgas in transforming the zone from a pest-hole to one of the most healthful places in the world, has donated the site for the Institute's buildings. Reading on:

It will be located on a point of land which projects into the bay of Panama and commands a view of the heights of Balboa, Ancon hospital, and the far-away hills and mountains bordering the canal.

It lies in close proximity to the new \$2,000,000 Santo Tomas hospital, all occupying a generous tract of land on the old exposition ground. The Gorgas Memorial Institute building will cost \$750,000. The Government of Panama has floated a bond issue to finance its construction.

In addition to the buildings there will be jungle farms on the eleven-acre site, where cages will be maintained for the study of insects, and where animals will be kept to be used in connection with scientific researches.

A fund is being raised to carry out Gorgas's ideas in this country.

There are two phases of the work. The first is the dissemination of health information, so as to increase the span of life from the present average of fifty-eight years to three-score and ten.

The other is tropical research to be carried on under the direction of Dr. Richard P. Strong of Harvard University. Headquarters of the Gorgas Memorial Institute are established in the Wrigley Building in Chicago, where work of educating the public to ways of personal health is being done.

The perpetuation of Gorgas's methods, used in cleaning up the Canal Zone and in keeping the United States Army in trim during the World War, will be a preparation of America for the coming Battle of the Tropics.

BUILDING A PITTSBURGH IN THE WILDS OF INDIA

A TINY JUNGLE VILLAGE twenty-five years ago, Jamshedpur is now the Pittsburgh of India, with a \$70,000,000 steel plant employing 40,000 Indian workers. An American engineer, Charles Page Perin, directed its development. An Indian manufacturer and merchant, Jamsetji Nusservanji Tata, obtained his services. The result is an industrial phenomenon with no parallel elsewhere in the East, and Hawthorne Daniel tells in *Asia* how the alliance between the two men came about: "A stranger in a long coat buttoned up to his chin and with a curious, brimless hat upon his head modestly entered the offices of Mr. Perin in New York one afternoon twenty-three years ago," says Mr. Daniel, continuing:

He was of medium height and heavy-set. Slightly stooped and well along in years, he nevertheless looked virile. The swarthiness of his complexion contrasted sharply with his beard and hair. His piercing black eyes gave to his otherwise quiet face an expression of intensity and self-confidence. Obviously he was not an American. Just as obviously, he was not a European. His garb was of that curious type that suggests European influence without actually being European. He paused a moment, in the absence of the girl at the information desk, and then, seeing Mr. Perin's name on the half-open door of a private office, unhesitatingly entered.

"I was busy at my desk," explained Mr. Perin, in relating the incident, "and, as I glanced out of the corner of my eye and caught a glimpse of this strange-looking person who had entered unannounced, I wondered how he could have got past the outer barrier into my private office. Yet his foreign appearance made me curious as to what manner of man he was. I didn't look directly at him at first, but continued, or pretended to continue, the work before me. He approached my desk and rested the tips of his fingers upon it. I watched them, fascinated; for, as he put more weight on his hand, his fingers bent farther and farther until my imagination suggested that they were about to touch the back of his hand. And then he spoke—in perfect English.

"You are Mr. Perin?" he asked.

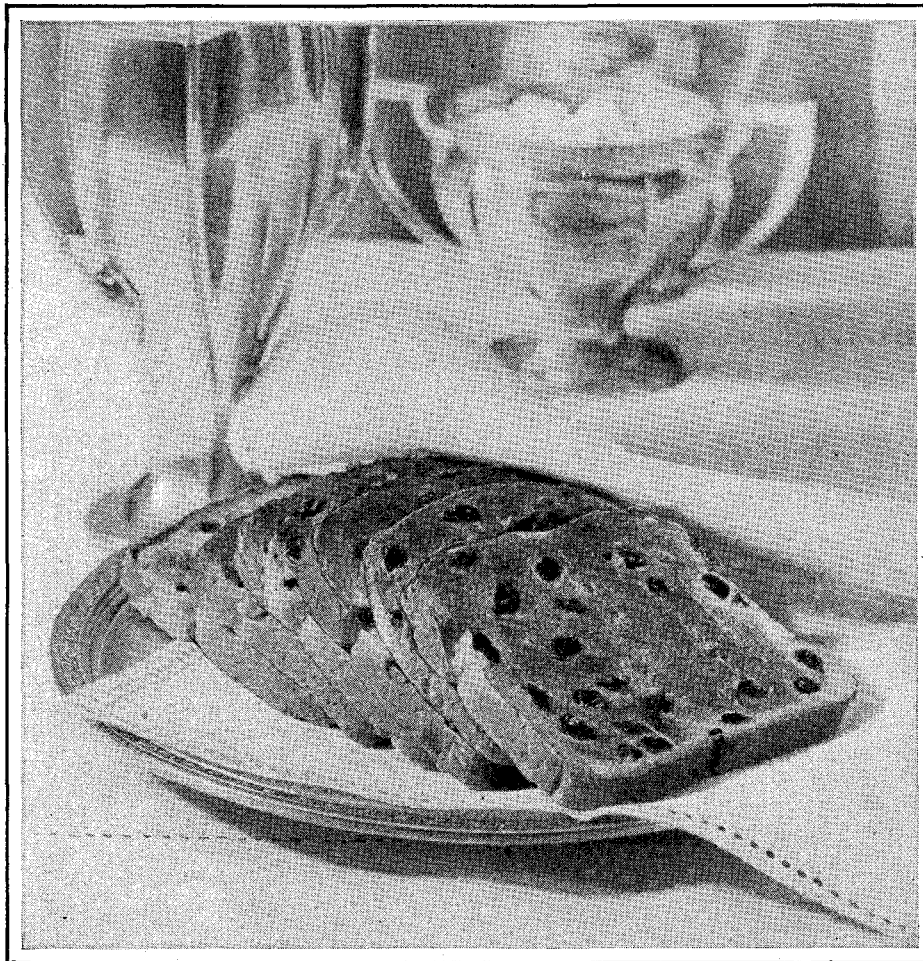
"I looked up and nodded, interested but somewhat puzzled.

"He bowed slightly. 'I have a letter of introduction to you from Lord Avesbury,' he announced, handing me an envelop.

"Now, Lord Avesbury is a man I greatly admire and, knowing him, I knew that he would not give letters of introduction



In the Men's Grill at the famous Palace Hotel *they serve it toasted*



SLICES of Raisin Bread lightly toasted, buttered well and served real hot. Here is a treat.

Nearly everybody gets it at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco where they serve some 3,300 people every day. It's a "Special," particularly popular in the Men's Grill.

You may have it easily and inexpensively at home. Everywhere now, bakers are making fine Raisin Bread—loaves generously filled with plump, rich flavored Sun-Maids.

And for Wednesdays they bake it "Special."

Try this mid-week treat your baker prepares for you with Sun-Maid raisins. Your family will like it plain. They'll love it toasted.

To be sure of getting it on Wednesdays since so many people are ordering it "Special" that day, give your baker or grocer a standing order. Then he will save a loaf for you or deliver it fresh from the Wednesday special baking.

RAISIN BREAD *Special* on Wednesdays



W
Wrigley's is as beneficial
as it is pleasant and lasting.

R
Regular use of it will aid the
teeth, appetite and digestion.

I
It cleanses the teeth, removing
food particles that cause decay.

G
Good gum is good for you -
doctors and dentists affirm this.

L
Let the children have Wrigley's
for lasting pleasure and benefit.

E
Eat wisely, chew your food well and
use Wrigley's - after every meal.

Y
You will note a marked improve-
ment in your health and spirits.

'S
Smiles come easier, breath is
sweeter, the world is brighter with
Wrigley's
"after every meal" - the flavor lasts!

**WRIGLEY'S
JUICY FRUIT
CHEWING GUM
THE FLAVOR LASTS**

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

indiscriminately. So I perceived that my visitor must be a person of importance. The letter he presented established that fact in no uncertain terms. And that is how I first met Jamsetji Nusservanji Tata, perhaps the ablest commercial genius India has ever produced."

In a land of teeming millions of poverty-stricken people, where wealth has for centuries been almost entirely in the hands of those to whom it came because of birth and inheritance—where the rajas live in unlimited luxury and the masses periodically face starvation—Tata, a commoner, had been able to build up a fortune that grew to millions. What is more, he had been able to retain an outlook that resulted in many patriotic and philanthropic activities. It was his desire to be of still greater service to India and its people that brought him half round the world to Perin's office. For thirty years he had been thinking of India's need for steel. He knew that the strength of the West was built upon iron and steel. He had been in Japan, had watched its rise to power and had seen the limitations imposed by its lack of iron and steel. In India there was iron ore, tho how much was then unknown, and labor was there in vast supply. Yet steel had to be shipped into India. Why should it not be produced there?

So this is what was back of that meeting in New York City. As Mr. Daniel observes,

Old India had come to young America for assistance. Tata, with his massive head bent earnestly forward and his black eyes lighted by a vision that would benefit three hundred million people, quietly told Perin of his plan. He wished to inoculate India with the material progress of the West. He wanted the people of India to have some other source of livelihood than the land on which the crops often withered under a scorching sun that brought starvation. He asked Perin to help him build an Indian iron and steel industry.

And Perin—the man to whom he had come—was of the type that has made America. Young, broad-shouldered and powerful physically, keenly alert and energetic, he had within him the very qualities that were requisite for the success of Tata's enterprise. The two men were representative of the best their races produce—the one with a vision of the future, and the other with the ability to bring it to fruition.

Tata already had a large achievement behind him. In forty years he had come up almost from bankruptcy to great success in the manufacture of cotton goods in India, where he had built and operated cotton-mills, in which he employed only native labor and directors. He seemed to have the magic touch that turned all things to gold. His wealth was already great. In initiating his plan for an iron and steel industry, he was well aware of the failure of previous undertakings in that field. He had been advised against it and opposed by British officials and Indian laws. He had been told by heads of geological surveys that no ore deposits worthy of modern installations of machinery existed in India. But still he would not be discouraged. And finally, on a visit to England, he broached the subject to the Secretary of State for India, Lord George Hamilton, and was encouraged.

"Why don't you go in for it?" responded Lord Hamilton. "The world is

indebted to India for steel. The first steel known was the old Indian *woolz*. For centuries India has produced iron. The steel in the swords of Damascus was made of Indian iron. Why don't you build up a steel industry in India? I shall do what I can to help you, and the Government will, too."

As a result the laws that discouraged prospecting and the taking up of ore-lands were amended, and that hurdle was cleared. With the way open for prospecting, the ideas of thirty years began to take form. Two years after Tata talked with Perin, an iron-ore deposit of over a billion tons was found in India—greater and richer than all the iron deposits of Great Britain or of Germany or of France.

Tata obtained a concession from the Government, and the great industry sprang up, and, reverting to the circumstances of his alliance with Perin, Mr. Daniel says:

Tata first requested that Perin himself should go to India. But since the known ore resources were wholly inadequate for a steel plant of modern proportions, the necessary raw materials—ore, coal, limestone—had to be located. Perin thought that younger men should do this work at less preliminary cost; then he would go out to make plans and estimates for the mill. At that time, Tata had in mind a steel plant that was a modest affair. Perin saw that it was too small to be practical. But neither of them had an idea of the magnificent size the plant was to attain.

The result of their conferences was that C. M. Weld of Perin's office was sent to India, where, with a prospecting party he there made up, he searched the jungle for many months for iron. Disappointment followed disappointment. First Sir Thomas Holland, head of the Indian Geological Survey, announced that the work being done was not likely to prove of any value, since up to that time no deposits worthy of modern machinery had been discovered. Then the deposits of the Chanda District were examined. No such high-grade ore exists in the West, except perhaps a little in Brazil. It is 70-per-cent.-pure metallic iron. The deposits were reputed to contain hundreds of millions of tons. But the Weld party found less than a million. Other deposits were located and rejected for the same reason. Weld and his assistants studied geological data in government offices. They traveled up and down India by railroad, on elephants, in bullock-carts, and on foot. But they found no ore worthy of a modern American-plan steel industry. Finally, in June, 1903, Weld and his party located what has come to be called the Dhule-Rajhara Concession. Here in the jungle they found a series of deposits containing between three and four million tons of remarkably high-grade ore. With that find in hand, Tata invited Perin to visit India.

In the meantime, Perin was getting an interesting glimpse of Indian character and of Tata methods through his contact with B. J. Padshah, one of Tata's assistants, to whom had been given the task of investigating Perin. Now, Tata had a way of picking men that was all his own. Often, when he saw a man who struck him as having particular ability, he would, in effect, say, "Follow me"—and he was usually followed. In this fashion he took into his organization a Parsi whom he had met in a railroad eating-house. This man became a successful head of the Empress Mills and handed on the work to his son, who has been equally successful. Padshah, also



"I'LL BE HOME TUESDAY"

(But what if you should never come home?)

UNDER your direction your business prospers. Under your supervision bills are met and taxes paid. Under your management your home runs smoothly. You leave on a business trip or a vacation and the machinery still functions. But think of that trip extended into a year . . . or forever . . . doesn't it make you stop and think a little?

Stop and think—*now*. Your boy, the husky little rascal—just what would he do? Face the question fairly. And your girl, skipping to school this morning—could she still have the college training you have promised? And those long years ahead of her who trusts you so completely—what do they hold?

Insurance is a comforting thing to everybody concerned. Properly planned to fit your needs and wishes, it brings a blessed sense of security to

every member of the household. Carefully worked out and fulfilled to the letter, these plans will see your children through school. They will provide an income for your wife, beginning at any time. They will secure independence for yourself when you reach the non-productive age.

You will be agreeably surprised at the interesting objectives and cheerful methods of modern insurance. And you will enjoy discussing these new versions of an old subject with the Phoenix Mutual representative. He has been specially trained for just such a discussion. He is thoroughly familiar with all the modern uses of life insurance. He will meet your special conditions and circumstances with a well-planned program of security. His special knowledge and training are at your disposal without charge. A letter will bring him to your home or office. Write it now.

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HARTFORD CONN.

First policy issued 1851



Prevent tooth decay below the gum-line

As the soil nourishes the tree roots, the gums nourish the teeth. And as the tree decays if you bare the roots, so do the teeth decay when gum shrinkage starts in.

This condition—one of the first stages of Pyorrhea—is very common and something that ordinary tooth pastes are powerless to prevent. If not checked promptly, it will lead to loss of teeth and various diseases.

Forhan's Checkmates Pyorrhea

If used in time and used consistently twice daily, Forhan's will prevent Pyorrhea or check its progress. It will preserve the gums in their pink, normal, healthy condition, safeguard your health and keep your mouth clean, fresh and wholesome.

Forhan's is more than a tooth paste; it checks Pyorrhea. Thousands have found it beneficial for years. For your own sake ask for Forhan's For the Gums. All druggists, 35c and 60c in tubes.

Formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S.
Forhan Company, New York

Forhan's

FOR THE GUMS

More than a tooth paste—
it checks Pyorrhea

4 out of 5 are marked

There's no way to get around it. Dental statistics show that four out of every five over 40—and thousands younger, too—are victims of Pyorrhea. Do you want to avoid this disease?

Just as the stability of a lighthouse depends upon a firm foundation, so are healthy teeth dependent upon healthy gums



PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

a Parsi, was a university man and had studied in England and in Germany. When Tata met him, he was a teacher of political economy in the University of Karachi. Tata became interested in him and induced him to give up his professorship for the post of secretary. For years he served in this capacity and then finally became a member of the firm with which he had been so long associated.

"The negotiations extended through several months," Mr. Perin told me in referring to the stage of the enterprise at which he was asked to go to India. "The consideration which I demanded was thought by the Tatas much too high. But they finally consented, and Padshah was sent to New York to accompany me. He is a student of metallurgy, a man the depth of whose knowledge I never quite knew. He has a wonderful gift of languages and can speak with discrimination and eloquence. He would be a striking person in any community. He was the Warwick of the Tata throne. But I must confess that, as we walked and walked the deck, he cross-questioned me to the point where I almost wanted to throw him overboard, just out of sheer exasperation."

By the time Perin and Padshah reached Aden, Weld had gone farther afield to look for some iron deposits of which he had obtained an inkling from seeing a specimen of the ore in a Calcutta museum. Perin desired to join him, and Tata, being most anxious to utilize every minute of Perin's time, for which he was paying so handsomely, determined to limit Perin's stay in Bombay and expedite his examination of the ore-field.

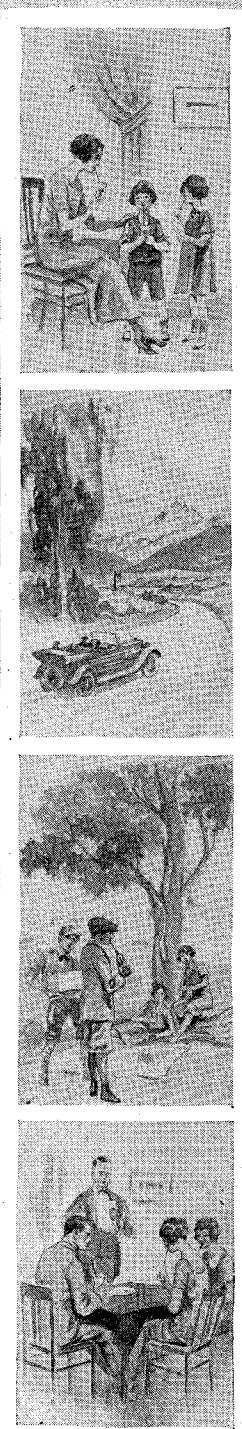
"When I reached Aden," Mr. Perin told me, in recounting the events of his first visit to the Tatas, "I received a cablegram asking me whether I could ride a bicycle. I was surprised and mystified, but, despite the fact that I had not ridden one for years, I answered by cable that I could. When I arrived, I found that a part of the journey to the place where Weld was working was over twenty-four miles of villainous road, and that I was expected to do it on the bicycle they had ready for me. Furthermore, I was to leave Bombay on the day I arrived. I took the train and the next day alighted to continue the journey on my bicycle. I started bravely enough along the rutty road, but time and again I was forced to use all my strength in twisting the handle-bars this way and that. Now, a bicycle is a light machine, and I always had a great deal of strength in my arms. The result was that, before I had gone many miles in this fashion, I had twisted the handle-bars completely off my bicycle. The situation was not entirely lacking in humor. There I stood in the middle of a very bad jungle road, supporting the bicycle with one hand and holding the handle-bars in the other. Luckily, the appearance of a bullock-cart going in my direction solved my problem. I dumped the broken wheel in, climbed in after it and never again took to bicycling."

Perin and Weld discovered the great iron deposits of Gurumaishina in Mayurbhaja a few days later. There, as we are told,

More than a billion tons—perhaps three billion—lay easily accessible, but forty-five miles from the main line of the Bengal and Nagpur Railway and only a hundred and forty-five miles from the Jherria coal-fields,

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Springfield, Missouri

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Cold Drinks Taste Better Through A Straw

Dainty, golden-tinted Stone's Straws protruding above the crinkling ice, add an irresistible lusciousness to every cold drink. They are used in the best homes everywhere. In serving milk to children, always use Stone's Straws. They prevent gulping, thereby aiding digestion. Your physician will recommend them. Keep a supply of Stone's Straws always handy. The Home Package—several weeks' supply—represents real value at 10 cents a package. So easy to get, too. Over 18,000 of the country's leading druggists carry the Home Package. Look for the display on your druggist's Soda Fountain. Get a package today. If your druggist cannot supply you, send us 10 cents, with his name and address. We will send you a package and see that he is supplied.

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Stone's Sanitary Straws

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My druggist's name is
Address



Who owns the telephone?

For seven carefree years young John Graves worked in the car shops at Orenville, spending his dollars as fast as he earned them. Soon after his promotion to foreman, he was married and moved to a little white house on Orchard Avenue. Life was happier than ever, but spare dollars were not more plentiful, especially after a third member was added to the family.

Then came a day when the plant superintendent showed John the wisdom of saving a part of his earnings, for the satisfaction it would bring, and for protection against emergencies and old age. He and his young wife, for the first time, learned the difficult art of economy, and finally they came to know the joys of saving and of safe investment.

Today John Graves, and many thousands like him, own the stock of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. This company is owned by more people than any other, and the great majority of its owners—laborers, clerks, housewives, business men and others—have bought it with their savings. As its business has grown, the number of its shareholders has increased until now one out of every 45 telephone subscribers is also a stockholder.



AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES
BELL SYSTEM
One Policy, One System, Universal Service

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

supplying the other chief essential for a steel industry. In this one deposit India has more iron ore than is left in all of Great Britain. From this one mine more ore can be taken than from all the mines of any European country, save possibly Russia. America, it is true, has perhaps from thirty to fifty times as much, but American ore is being used at a very rapid rate.

Even before a careful estimate revealed the great size of the newly found ore deposit, Perin recognized its value and began to lay his plans for the development of the Tata iron and steel works. The railroad agreed to build the necessary branch line; then a site for the mill had to be chosen. But before detailed reports had been made, Jamsetji Nusservanji Tata, originator of the project, died in Germany, in May, 1904.

Great was the blow dealt by Tata's death; but his son, the present Sir Dorabji Tata, now head of the house, and Mr. Padshah were most desirous of carrying out his plans. Perin and Weld therefore went ahead.

In the choice of a site for the plant, Calcutta, which was only about one hundred and fifty miles distant, was automatically eliminated since the location had to be such as to make possible the assembly of great quantities of ore, coal and limestone at the least possible cost for freight. Moreover, Calcutta is situated in the delta of the Ganges, where borings a thousand feet deep had failed to strike anything sufficiently solid to permit the erection of the huge, vibrating plant that was planned. Should such a mill as that of the Tata Iron and Steel Company be erected at Calcutta, it slowly would bury itself in the great accumulation of the silt of the delta. A spot in the jungle was chosen, therefore, for the plant—a spot in Chota Nagpur, where only a few natives lived but where the confluence of the Subarnarekha and Karkai rivers assured an adequate supply of water. The first plan was to erect two furnaces, each capable of making one hundred and fifty tons of pig iron a day. Around this nucleus the plant was to be enlarged. So the little cart-road through the jungle to the new site, which was then called Sakchi, was widened and macadamized, strings of bullock-carts creaked to and fro, and lines of half-naked workers in turbans were brought to construct the town that was to be. A weir was thrown across the river, and 600,000,000 gallons of water was impounded. Later another weir impounded 2,000,000 gallons.

Perin talked steel with a peppery Englishman, a power on one of the Indian railroads, a possible buyer. "Why, sir!" said he, pounding the table before him as he leaned over and looked Perin straight in the eye, "I'll eat all the rails you will ever be able to make to Indian Government specifications!"

The two blast-furnaces were ready for operation by 1907, and the output of pig iron for the first year was sold at a profit sufficiently great to pay the entire cost of the furnaces. The steel mill, however, lost as much as the blast furnaces made, and the directors and advisers of the plant were faced with the necessity of finding a successful method of making steel in the tropics.

It was an audacious undertaking. Reading on—

"Imagine a country," said Mr. Perin in



Your white teeth—keep them safe with Pebeco

ORDINARY BRUSHING fails to remove the acids from your teeth for more than a few brief minutes. Five minutes after you stop brushing, the acids begin to form again.

The only way to protect your teeth permanently is with the tooth paste that gently stimulates the natural alkaline fluids of your mouth glands.

Teeth stay white and safe when the mouth glands flow normally

By a simple natural method you can now prevent Dry Mouth that causes tooth decay

"I WENT to the dentist yesterday. He says my teeth and gums are in fine condition"—

A few years ago you rarely heard anyone say that. But today thousands can truthfully claim it. Men and women are learning how to keep their teeth safe by correcting the underlying cause of decay.

How dry mouth inevitably leads to tooth decay

Modern, cooked foods—soft, and quickly swallowed—give the mouth glands almost no work. From sheer lack of exercise they gradually stop flowing. And in your dry mouth,

your teeth, unprotected by the alkaline fluids of the glands, are defenseless against the deadly acids of decay.

It is only recently that dentists and physicians have recognized that there is a way to stimulate the glands and combat the acids of decay successfully and naturally.

Pebeco keeps glands active

Pebeco acts directly on the salivary glands. As soon as it enters your mouth it starts a full, normal flow of alkaline saliva.

With constant daily use Pebeco

completely restores the natural, protective action of your glands. Their alkaline fluids again bathe your teeth day and night and the acids of decay are neutralized as fast as they form.

Pebeco leaves your gums clean and soothed—your whole mouth, normal and healthy. *And in this healthy mouth, your teeth are kept not only white and shining but safe.*

Send today for a trial tube of Pebeco. Made only by Pebeco, Inc., New York. Sole Distributors: Lehn & Fink, Inc. Canadian Agents: H. F. Ritchie & Company, Ltd., 10 McCaul St., Toronto, Ont. All druggists.



Free Offer

LEHN & FINK, Inc., Sole Distributors, Dept. G30
635 Greenwich Street, New York, N. Y.

Send me free your new large sized sample tube of Pebeco.

Name

Street

City.....State

Is there really a climate-proof smoking tobacco?

Mr. W. L. Peers is an aviator who certainly has "flown wide," to borrow an expression from his own pleasant letter.

He writes us that he has smoked Edgeworth under practically every climatic condition in seventeen sections of the world, outside America. He says:

Bolling Field, D. C.

Messrs. Larus & Bro. Co.,
Richmond, Va.

Gentlemen:

Having been a constant user of your excellent Edgeworth for approximately twelve years, and having smoked it under practically every climatic condition in the following countries: England, France, British West Africa, South Africa, German East Africa, Mesopotamia, Persia, Palestine, Egypt, India, Afghanistan, Beluchistan, Waziristan, Ceylon, Burmah, The Straits Settlements, and China, I feel it an honor to go on record as a supremely satisfied user of this tobacco.

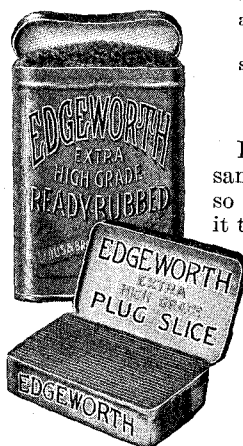
Of course it was not always possible to obtain the "Old Blue Can" in all of these countries, but where this difficulty was encountered, my fondness for Edgeworth could not be satisfied by an inferior product, so I arranged with my people in Richmond, Virginia, to purchase a dozen or so cans at a time and forward it to me by parcel post.

I was considerably gratified on my arrival at this field to find that the majority of the men here, both commissioned and enlisted, who smoke pipes, are veteran users of Edgeworth. I consider that this shows excellent taste on the part of the men at this station.

May your organization and your Edgeworth always
"Fly High, Wide
and Pretty."

Yours for pipe
satisfaction,

W. L. PEERS.



Let us send you free samples of Edgeworth so that you may put it to the pipe test. If

you like the samples, you'll like Edgeworth wherever and whenever you buy it, for it never changes in quality. Write your name and address to Larus &

Brother Company, 2F South 21st Street, Richmond, Va.

Edgeworth is sold in various sizes to suit the needs and means of all purchasers. Both Edgeworth Plug Slice and Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed are packed in small, pocket-size packages, in handsome humidor holding a pound, and also in several handy in-between sizes.

We'll be grateful for the name and address of your tobacco dealer, too, if you care to add them.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants: If your jobber cannot supply you with Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you prepaid by parcel post a one- or two-dozen carton of any size of Edgeworth Plug Slice or Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed for the same price you would pay the jobber.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

describing the difficulty created by the climate, "in which, from the middle of March to the middle of June, hot, dry siroccos blow; a country in which, during that portion of the year, the temperature gradually advances until by May the thermometer often registers over 125 degrees in the shade, and at night the temperature often stays as high as 95 degrees and sometimes well over 100. Imagine such a land, growing hotter and hotter, with heat-waves that make the landscape quiver as if with ague. And then imagine a sudden great downpour of rain about the middle of June—when for days and weeks the skies are overcast, the ground soaked, the eaves pouring—and through it all extreme variations of temperature exaggerated by the high humidity. Imagine the rice-fed natives—men of little stamina, standing in such weather before the furnaces, with the blinding glare of white-hot metal in their eyes and the terrific heat sapping their strength. What wonder is there that the Indians do not do the work that men are capable of in milder climes? What wonder that Westerners, unaccustomed to the glare, the heat, the fiercely shining sun, the pouring rains, break down, not merely physically, but mentally and morally as well?"

Complicate this problem of climate with that of handling thousands of employees—men and women, people of numerous religions, castes and prejudices, all suspicious of the great machine they have helped to build and operate. A Hindu hates the thought of beef and leather; for cattle are sacred beasts to him. A Mohammedan despises the grease of the machines; for to him all grease is suggestive of the pig, which is anathema. A Jain will brush off the ground on which he rests, lest, inadvertently, he crush an insect and so snuff out a life. A Hindu may be threatened with sudden death: a higher caste Hindu could prevent it; yet he can not touch his fellow creature, lest he himself should pay a religious penalty. And thousands of the women—many of them grandmothers at twenty-three or -four—must tend their smaller children while they work. Others must have shielded places where they may live in *purdah*, ever hidden.

Yet India has vast wealth, hardly heard of in this country, which may become a power behind industrial development. "There are millions in India awaiting investment if the people can be sure that the money will pay dividends without danger of loss," Sir Dorabji Tata has said. "I do not know that you have heard of India's buried wealth, but it is enormous. I have seen estimates that gold to the amount of \$3,000,000,000 is buried under the ground. There are millions which are hoarded in the shape of jewelry, and a great amount is hidden away in small sums. We want to get this money into circulation and we hope to do so some day. At the same time, we have many rich men."

Sir Dorabji is conservative in his idea of the future of India's industrial development. "Our home market," he has said, "will take all that we or any native institution can make for generations to come." That is probably the practical view of the case. But one has only to use his imagination slightly in order to conceive of an India with an industrial machine that may at some time reach out for foreign markets for its products.

HOW IT FEELS TO BE A QUEEN

"I LIKE clowns, don't you?" says Queen Marie of Roumania, after remarking that Americans are interested in a king or a queen, "just as they are interested in artists, travelers, great criminals, or even clowns." She owns up to "a sort of brotherly feeling for clowns," as "they are always before the public to make others laugh, always obliged to be funny, never matter what they are feeling inside." As she finds, "there is a special sort of bravery in that which few pause to think about—to be always forced to go on and on being funny endlessly. No one asks what thoughts are the clown's when, alone at night, he washes off his paint and with it his grimaces. Nobody wonders if the clown is feeling as funny as he looks," and, by the same token, nobody wonders how kings and queens feel about being kings and queens, Queen Marie tells us. Writing in a series of articles copyrighted by the North American Newspaper Alliance, she says, "You in America have decreed that we are a passing genus, the kind which will soon have no use in the world and which is therefore destined to die out," and, putting the case more precisely, she observes:

We interest you tremendously but in a despising, tolerant sort of way. You want to know what we look like, how we dress, what we eat, what we do, what use we really are—and even what we think.

What do we think? Well, we certainly think that it is quite natural to be Kings and Queens. We are not so astonished at ourselves as you are. For generations we have been accustomed to be Kings and Queens, it is our tradition, so to say our "job," to use one of your own pet expressions, or anyhow to be sons, daughters, brothers, nephews, nieces, grandchildren, uncles and aunts of Kings and Queens, so there is nothing particularly astonishing in it for us, you see.

But I like your American way of wanting to know things, to understand, feel, touch, to get right into things—to see.

Yes, I have sympathy for that spirit of wanting to know, to learn, to hear something new, something that will make you think or laugh. But do not laugh too soon. Laughter is good, but in the right place. Misplaced irony falls back on the one who misuses it. But that desire to know endears Americans to me. It is one of the reasons why I am so fond of talking to them. No subject is too small for interest and everything is worth while.

I have no use for the skeptic, for the man who does not want to be told anything for fear it should be found out that he really knows less than he has pretended to. But you Americans always ask and I for one am quite ready to answer. I shall also do some asking when my turn comes, and as you play fair, I suppose you will be as ready with your answers as I.

Sometimes, I admit, you do upset our good old ideas. You even sometimes hurt our feelings. You are critical. You like to scoff because, like most human beings, you do not want to be taken in. You do not mean to be unkind, but you like using your special kind of American wit on all things you do not understand in the same way as we do.

That we "do know how to be funny,"

From the furnace the white-hot copper bar is put through a series of rollers. These squeeze it out, thin and long. Then, as heavy wire, it is run through dies and drawn down even to the fineness of a thread.



A metal tongue millions of miles long

BREATHING FIRE, this modern dragon extends a white-hot tongue—out, out, far and wide, over mountains and plains, till finally it crosses and recrosses the continent.

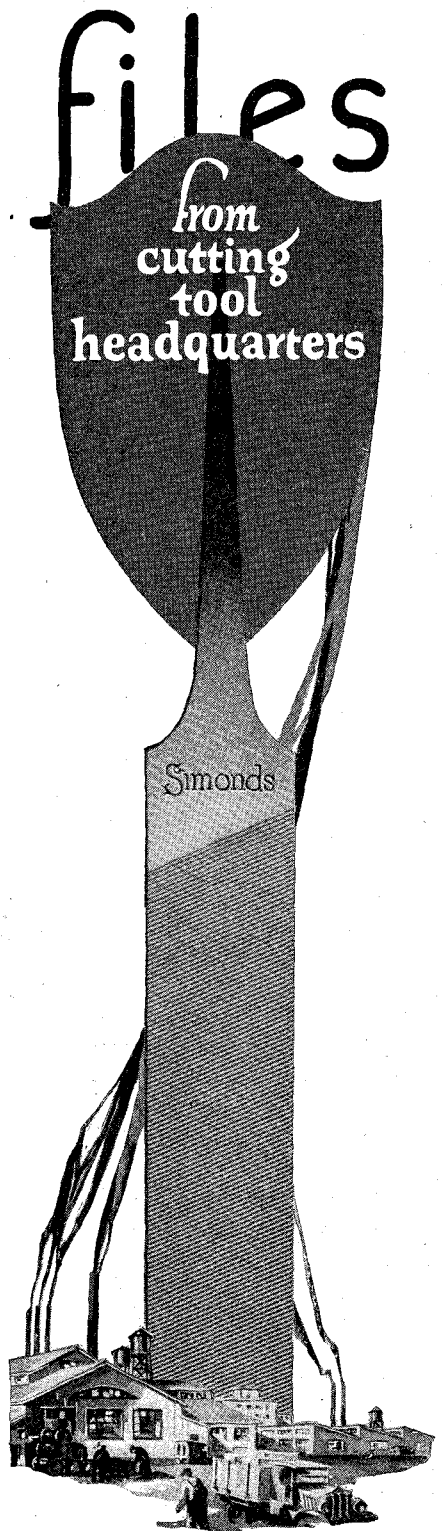
In the fiery mouth of this great furnace in the wire drawing mill at the Western Electric Works in Chicago starts the conversion of copper bars to wire used in electrical communication.

Here are operatives displaying astonishing skill and dexterity in handling difficult operations. Here are new methods and new equipment contributing new standards in the manufacture of wire.

This too is a contribution to your service. For every material used in making telephones, cable and switchboards, Western Electric is constantly planning ahead to assure an unfailing supply for an unfailing telephone service.

Western Electric

SINCE 1869 MAKERS OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT



SIMONDS FILES

The name Simonds means just as much on a file as it does on a saw or any other cutting tool. It is a guarantee of quality—quality born of nearly a century's experience in making the finest of cutting edges from tempered steel—heat-treated by a special process to insure long life and great strength. Ask your dealer.

SIMONDS SAW & STEEL COMPANY
Fitchburg, Mass.

"The Saw Makers" Established 1832
Branch Stores and Service Shops in Principal Cities

SIMONDS
Pronounced SI-MONDS
SAWS FILES KNIVES STEEL

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

Queen Marie admits. Indeed, she admits with entire frankness that she "is often inclined to laugh with us at her own expense," but, being a queen and on the defensive as is natural, she hastens to add:

I do often wish I could answer your wit with my own, because even Kings and Queens have their own wit, you know, but they keep it to themselves. Till now they have always held their tongues.

You can say anything you like about them, absurd things, unfair things, unkind, critical, even nasty things, and they remain dumb; they do not defend themselves. This is our royal way, but it is rather poor fun for the one who never has his say—and this has often made me boil inwardly in spite of my admirably royal upbringing!

Now, for some unexplained reason I, Marie, Queen of Roumania, have found favor in your eyes. At least this is what I have been told by Americans themselves. I interest you. You think there is something in me, that I am real and alive, and you admit women coming forward and taking their share of public life. So I am not put aside as a mere royalty without any further interest. You keep wondering who I am, what I really am?

But that is just what is difficult to make you understand. Our points of view are different. There are so many things which seem quite natural to me which seem astonishing to you, incredible, absurd.

Why absurd? Why is it more absurd, more incredible, more astonishing to be a Queen than anything else? (I write it with a capital letter, I hope you observe.) Why is it more absurd, more astonishing being a Queen than being a millionaire's wife with a tremendous house? Why more absurd than being a dressmaker or even a cook? It all depends upon the lady, the dressmaker, the cook, and the—Queen.

I believe in my usefulness just as does the rich lady, the dressmaker or the cook—and if you went more closely into the subject you would soon see why and you would end by agreeing with me, I am sure.

First of all you ought to be grateful to us were it only for the source of interest we are to you, the ever new butt for your witticisms. You enjoy being witty and getting your laugh out of things; so do I. But we royalties have been taught not to laugh at people if it would hurt their feelings. But then, no one ever pauses to consider if royal people have any feelings! We are supposed to be automatons; there just to amuse the public.

Old Queen Carmen Sylva once wrote a rather bitter but true word in her little book, "Thoughts of a Queen." She said:

"The great in this world are there to amuse the public, even with their funerals."

She never said a truer word, but one does not always ponder over words which have to do with other people. I am quite ready to answer upon any subject which has to do with Kings and Queens. I know all about it, and it is my pride. I have had a countless number of American friends. We liked each other and one day, if it interests you, I shall talk to you about them. I think they liked me; and certainly I gave them quite a new idea of Queens.

Here Queen Marie warns us that, despite her very human qualities, she is thoroughly

and enthusiastically a monarchist at heart. She says:

Now do not for a moment imagine that I am not one with my caste. I am, solidly. I would be no sort of good if I were not. I have often been asked if I believe in Kings and Queens. Of course I do! But in the right kind, let me add; not in those who sit and tremble, imagining their day is over and behaving as tho they needed forgiveness for being a King or Queen. I believe in those who are ready to step down into the arena and pick up the glove thrown at them, ready to hold their own, ready "to face the music" or to "stick it out."

I have done my duty with all my might. My country needs me, looks up to me, believes in me.

I have been my people's best friend, their defender, and often their leader. We have shared hard times together, and we have learned to trust each other. Then why should I consider myself useless or be ashamed?

My country was a small country, little known. I made it my life's work. I gave up my youth to it, the fun and freedom I might have had. I gave it all my time, intelligence, health, energy, to uphold its desire to live and expand. I have stood up with its interests, defended it when it was attacked. I have encouraged and helped all its useful institutions. I have—never matter how tired, how longing for peace, rest and quiet—dragged from place to place with a kind word for every one, encouraging, helping, upholding, listening to complaints, given of my time and strength, sympathy, money, ready day and night for every call.

Like the clown, I have laughed when my heart was heavy. I have always kept a smiling, amiable, interested face, never matter what inner burden may be mine. I have always stood up "game," ready, all there, never putting my own feelings, my own needs, first. So why should I be ashamed?

She has mothered Roumania, she tells us, and she says:

No one was ever too small, too insignificant. Each man from Prime Minister to beggar could get a hearing. In a sort of way I am the final and supreme court to which big and small can turn. When all hope is at an end, I am still there, the Queen, the Friend, the one who understands, the one above jealousy, above competition, the one who has no reason to climb, to push others aside, the one whose patience has no bounds, the mother, the one who feels, loves, helps and comprehends.

I am also the one who can say things to the King, who can bring facts before him as they really are, with no personal interest, no desire to color them according to my taste. So why should I be ashamed?

I do not think myself a whit better than my maid, nor than the school-teacher, nor than the man working in the factory, nor the peasant tilling his field. But I do think that I am more fitted to a place of power than they are. Generations have gone to the making of me. Centuries, so to say, have prepared me for my work—and you will admit there is something in that.

But I also know, because I am no fool, that I must go with my times. No rush, but just stride along, eyes and ears wide open, but without getting out of breath, and especially without losing courage or faith.

We all agree that there must always be a master of some kind. Some one must have the final say. Some one must be

* RUGGED STRENGTH

Plus Superior Flexibility

The sturdy, rugged strength of Mason Balloons, combined with extraordinary flexing quality, gives these tires their *twin advantages of greater comfort and longer life*. And the reason for Mason's extra strength and flexibility is Mason cord fabric.

The superiority of Mason cord fabric is due to the kind of cotton that goes into it. This cotton is a carefully selected long staple variety, having not only great tensile strength, but having also a fibre so tough, so sinewy and so pliable that it lastingly endures the constant flexing which gives Balloon comfort.

Mason buys this raw cotton and in its own mills spins it into Mason cord fabric. This gives Mason a control over raw material and manufacture which assures an unvarying uniformity of cord quality in every Mason tire.

You will enjoy the riding comfort and appreciate the long wear of these big, sturdy Mason Balloons.

Why *I* *
recommend
MASON TIRES



It will pay you to buy your tires from a responsible tire merchant—one who is building business on the firm foundation of satisfied customers—a merchant who will sell you the kind of tire that will merit your continued patronage. Ask the Mason dealer to show you the tire most suitable for your needs.
MASON TIRE & RUBBER CO., Kent, O.



MASON

Balloons

Free 10-day test

Send the coupon

Cloudy teeth—dull teeth

How to make them whiter—quickly

The new way world's dental authorities advise. What to do

THOSE whiter teeth that you envy. Don't think that they are beyond you. You can now lighten dull and dingy teeth—make them gleam and glisten.

Modern science has discovered a new way. A method different in formula, action and effect from any you have ever used. This offers you a test. Simply use the coupon; it brings free a 10-day tube.

Look for film on your teeth—that's the cause. How to combat it

Look at your teeth. If dull, cloudy, run your tongue across them. You will feel a film. That's the cause of the trouble. You must fight it.

Film is that viscous coat which you feel. It clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays. It hides the natural luster of your teeth.

It also holds food substance which ferments and causes acid. In contact with teeth, this acid invites decay. Millions of germs breed in it. And they, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

So dingy teeth mean more than loss of good appearance. They may indicate danger, grave danger to your teeth.

New methods now that mean greater tooth beauty plus better protection from tooth troubles

Ordinary tooth pastes were unable to cope adequately with that film. Not one could effectively combat it. Harsh grit tended to injure the enamel. Soap and chalk were inadequate.

Now modern dental science has found new combatants. Their action is to curdle film and then harmlessly remove it. They are embodied in a new-type tooth paste called Pepsodent—a scientific method that is changing the tooth cleaning habits of some 50 different nations.

Don't you think it worth while to try it for 10 days; then to note results yourself?



Send coupon for free 10-day test

Make the test today. Clip the coupon for a free 10-day tube. Or get a full-size tube of your druggist. Why follow old methods when world's dental authorities urge a better way?

FILM the worst enemy to teeth

You can feel it with your tongue

FREE Mail this for 10-Day Tube
THE PEPSODENT COMPANY,
Dept. 815, 1104 S. Wabash Ave.,
Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

Send to:

Name.....

Address.....

Only one tube to a family.

1827

Pepsodent PAT. OFF.
REG. U.S.
The New-Day Quality Dentifrice
Endorsed by World's Dental Authority

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

finally recognized as chief. Every manufactory, every household, every business, every undertaking must have a head, a master, a final resort. Now tell me this. Why should it be more humiliating, more out of keeping with self-respect, to take off your hat to a King than to a President?

Because you change your President every few years? Because each one of you, if he shows himself worthy, may become President? Because you are, so to say, taking off your hat to yourselves? Yes, I admit there is something in that. But you are a vast country. You can stand being stood on your head every four years or so. Some countries could not stand it. These countries of the Near East certainly could not. These countries here need stability, quiet, continuity. Inner quarrels must be avoided.

Politicians are always quarrelsome. They are too strongly party men in every country, in America as well as any other. And your political morals—are they so very much better than ours? Only you are bigger. You can impose yourself upon the world and cry us little ones down.

Yes, in these countries we need a head that does not depend upon quarrels, one whom no one can quarrel with. Therefore the King, the father of his people, the one who is never tired, never impatient, never discouraged, never selfish, the one who never wants anything for himself. That is how a King is—a real King.

My King is like that. We are just a couple of parents, watchful, ready, patient, nearly always forgiving, except when forgiving would be a crime against the country and its interests. You would like my King if you knew him. He never thinks of himself, and he has the biggest sense of duty I have ever met with anywhere.

New Queens for old! Yes, I think I am a new sort of Queen. Certainly I do not spend my time sitting on a throne with a crown upon my head and a glass case to protect me from contact with the world. No! But I have got a crown. I even wear it on certain occasions.

What is more, I look awfully well in it! It is a becoming crown—but heavy, tremendously heavy. When I have it on, I must sit very straight, with my head very high, and I must keep on smiling so that none shall realize how heavy it is.

I am not so interesting to myself, tho, as I may be to you. I haven't time to be, I am too hard a worker. I work all the time, so I am not always looking at myself from the outside. One day, if you like, I shall tell you how a Queen uses her time, and it will make you open your eyes!

But I also do things that I like to do, not only the things that I must. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." I am not "a dull boy."

I like riding and reading and gardening. I like arranging houses and rooms. I like writing and talking to interesting people. I love poetry and music. I am interested in every new invention. I love motor drives and seeing new places, new countries. Above all, I love nature and beauty in every form.

Last, but far from least, I love my children. Intensely. And I have done my best to bring them up well, according to our traditions and principles—but also according to our times.

"Noblesse oblige."

THE RUM-RUNNER'S FORE-RUNNERS

"OLD stuff," it appears, is the art of smuggling liquor, and Rum Row's cleverest ingenuities merely repeat those employed by English adventurers of the eighteenth century when high taxes on the stuff made illicit importation a thriving trade. According to an article by Zeta Rothschild, who has gone deep into the lore of smuggling and smugglers, these old-time rum-runners had boats whose "oars and spars were hollowed out and filled with brandy." Some of their vessels "masqueraded as fishing smacks" and "carried a number of shrimping nets on board with the usual wooden handles; only this time the handles were hollowed out so that round tin cases could be fitted into them. These tin cases held each two and one-half gallons of spirits." Published in the New York *Herald Tribune*, the article continues:

Boats specially made for smuggling specialized in false parts. The smacks *Fox* and *Lovely Lass* had false bottoms which could be reached only from the outside. The kegs were loaded at low tide and unloaded at the same time. There was no way of entering this false section from the inside of the boat, and it was impossible for an inspector to detect the fraud in his usual rounds. The *Mary*, an open boat 14 feet long, carried double sides as well as a double bottom. In the space provided by these hiding places she could secrete thirty tin cases, which held about twenty-nine gallons of spirits.

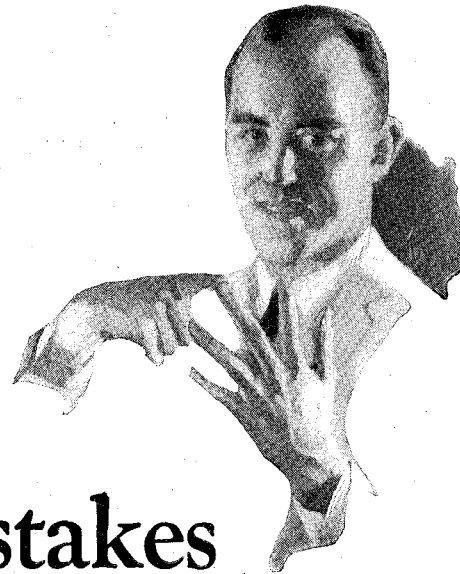
Other boats had false decks, others double bulkheads, which provided a cavity from one side of the hull to another.

There was no end to the ingenuity of the industrious smuggler when it came to a cache for his liquid spirits. When ballast was necessary huge stones were frequently used. One captain had his stone ballast hollowed out and fitted with tin cases in which he transported his liquid cargo from coast to coast. The casks of water which every boat carried were in one instance fitted with false sides and false ends. The inner casks held the fresh water to satisfy the curiosity of the inquisitive; the outer casks contained a valuable amount of eau-de-vie.

The modern rum-runner's methods of evading the coast-guard were in use even then, it seems, for, a hundred and fifty years ago—

"The science of rafting," one of the most effective ways of landing a cargo, was first used about 1826, when a raft made of forty-one tubs was lowered over the side of the boat when land was sighted. Attached to this raft was a light buoy divided into two sections, an upper and lower. In the upper part was a short candle which was lighted by the smugglers when they dropt the raft and buoy overboard. The tide carried the raft ashore and about the time it had passed the coast-guard station the candle had burned down and in turn had lighted the lamp in the lower section. The smuggler usually timed his trip to arrive at the coast about dusk, so that by this light his confederates on shore were able to locate the drifting raft and tow it to safety.

The tide was a great help to these capable seamen. Frequently, as they drew near shore, the entire cargo, carefully weighted and equipped with a signal, was



5 Mistakes

Corrected for you in a shaving cream

Please accept a tube to try—feel the difference

GENTLEMEN:

When we started to make a shaving cream, we looked to see what most men complained about in theirs—then set out to correct the mistakes they pointed out.

These mistakes were: Too scanty lather. Slow action. Too quick drying. Hairs lying down. Skin irritation.

We overcame them one by one. And that changed the whole situation. Men by the millions flocked to Palmolive Shaving Cream. It gained top place almost immediately. Its success became a business sensation.

60 years study back it

We're soap experts as you know. Our Palmolive Soap is a leading toilet soap of the world.

We made and discarded 130 formulas before we offered Palmolive Shaving Cream.

Into it we embodied the supreme desires of 1000 men in a shaving cream. Then added strong bubbles, the superlative requisite of all.

We developed 5 new delights—supplanted 5 old mistakes with amazing advantages.

You may agree that it's the finest shaving cream men will ever know—or you may not. But in justice to us both, won't you mail the coupon and find out?

Learn why men adopt it

Palmolive Shaving Cream is a sensation. Few products ever won so many folks so quickly. You must have heard about it. Men everywhere are telling its delights.

We urge you to find them out. It excels in all the five ways men desire. Its new results will amaze you.

Ask for this Ten-Shave Test. Do this to please yourself and us. Please do it now. Cut out the coupon as a reminder.

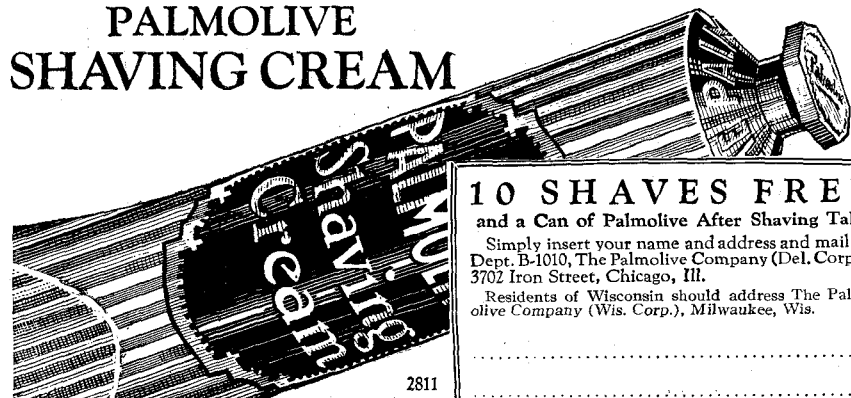
5 remarkable results

- 1 Multiplies itself in lather 250 times.
- 2 Softens the beard in one minute.
- 3 Maintains its creamy fullness 10 minutes on the face.
- 4 Strong bubbles hold the hairs erect for cutting.
- 5 Fine after-effects, due to palm and olive oil content.

To add the final touch to shaving luxury, we have created Palmolive After Shaving Talc—especially for men. Doesn't show. Leaves the skin smooth and fresh, and gives that well-groomed look. Try the sample we are sending free with the tube of shaving cream. There are new delights here for every man who shaves. Please let us prove them to you. Clip coupon now.

THE PALMOLIVE COMPANY (Del. Corp.), Chicago, Ill.

PALMOLIVE SHAVING CREAM



10 SHAVES FREE

and a Can of Palmolive After Shaving Talc

Simply insert your name and address and mail to Dept. B-1010, The Palmolive Company (Del. Corp.), 3702 Iron Street, Chicago, Ill.

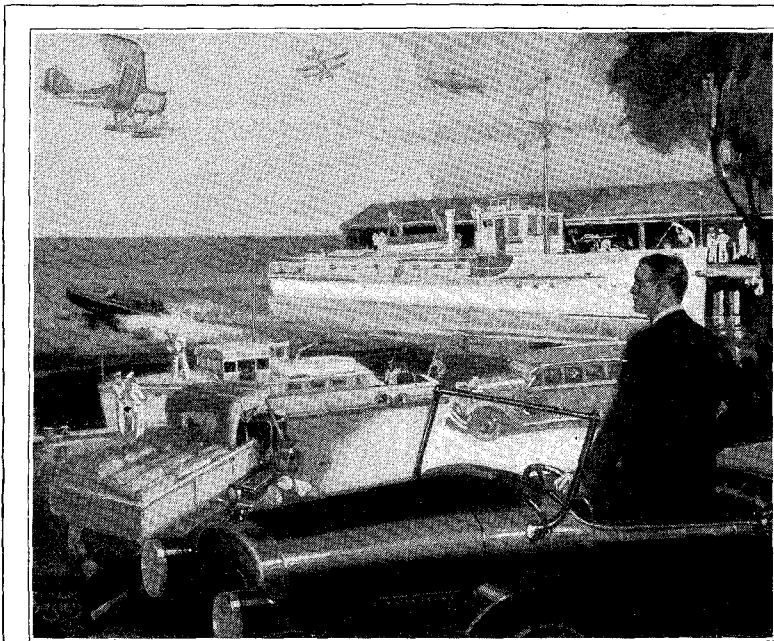
Residents of Wisconsin should address The Palmolive Company (Wis. Corp.), Milwaukee, Wis.

2811

ECLIPSE

FINE WORKMANSHIP

DEPENDABLE QUALITY



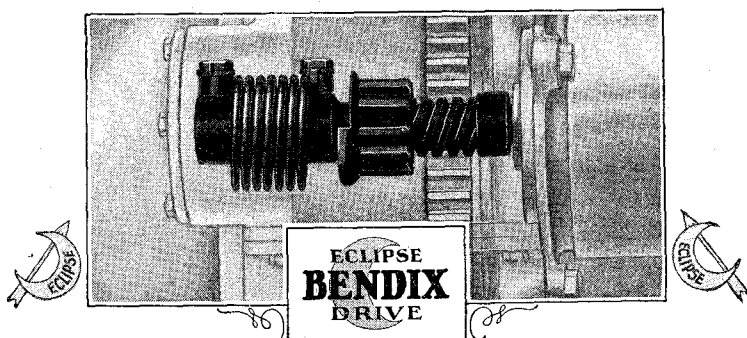
They Rely on Eclipse Starter-Products

ECLIPSE starter-products help start the motors of the world—in the air, on the land and on the water! Wherever ease, convenience and dependability are desired in starting a gas engine, Eclipse starter-products, in some form, are at work. Of these forms you are now probably most familiar with the Eclipse Bendix Drive, which is standard equipment on the electric starters of a majority of the world's automobiles and trucks.

ECLIPSE MACHINE CO.
ELMIRA, N. Y.

ECLIPSE MACHINE COMPANY, Ltd.
WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO

THE CONNECTING LINK BETWEEN STARTING MOTOR AND ENGINE



"THE MECHANICAL HAND THAT CRANKS YOUR CAR"

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

dropt overboard and the dependable tide washed it ashore.

One smuggler lasht his sixty tubs together in the form of a pyramid. The tops of the tubs were painted white, and when the raft drifted toward shore only three white tops of the uppermost could be seen amid the foam and whitecaps on the surface of the water. But the watchful bootleggers on shore were on the lookout and eventually spotted it. Short anchors with grapnel hooks held the raft secure when it drifted in and then it was easily reached and unloaded.

Sometimes the skipper would tie his kegs at intervals of three feet to a heavy rope. In between the kegs were heavy flints to keep the line of barrels underneath the surface. As he came near shore, the kegs, line and sinkers, were lowered into the water, but with one end of the rope wound round a reel under the ship's bottom. The reel unwound and the casks drifted many feet away from their owner. There was no clue to their whereabouts and they drifted happily by under the eyes of the guards. Later the reel was wound up and the casks taken back on deck.

Or, again, the master might drop his casks overboard without any rope, weighted with heavy stones. If carefully done, they could be depended to stay in place for a couple of weeks. To recover the sunken tubs, "creepers," heavy chains of links, were drawn back and forth until the crop was found. Then the tubs were easily hooked on and towed to land.

As the writer goes on to say:

Probably the first use of a submarine was made by the ingenious smugglers, tho the craft had for its passengers only a cargo of kegs. This boat, made about 1831, had a flat bottom, with sides made of three planks. It was sixteen feet long, four feet wide and a little more than two feet deep. She had holes in her side through which a net was laced, which covered the cargo of kegs and held them securely in the boat. In the bottom were three extra large holes through which the water poured, thereby keeping the boat under water as she was towed along by a smack or lugger. Two anchors, fore and aft, held her fast in the sandy bottom of the shore until her owners came to welcome this home-made submarine.

"Running in the crops," as landing the kegs was called, was as dangerous a task as the actual rum-running across the Channel. The night before a cargo was due, the local bootlegger would notify a sufficient number of tub-carriers that they would be needed for the following night. If luck was with them, there was no moon. It was not difficult to get men for the adventure, and farmers complained that they could get no farmhands at harvest time, carrying and the like being both more profitable and more interesting.

The Natural Consequence.—ATTENDANT (in insane asylum)—"This unfortunate man is our worst case. He is not only a hopeless lunatic but also a victim of St. Vitus's dance."

VISITOR—"Indeed! How did he get that way?"

ATTENDANT—"He tried to observe all the laws."—*Life*.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

THE AGE OF SPECTACLES

NOT of theatrical pageants, altho these doubtless play their part. Rather of the lenses that now bestride the nose of humanity. They are obtrusive where they used to be modest, complains a French critic—solidly coarse framework where they were formerly almost invisible. Writing in *Le Temps* (Paris), he gropes about for an explanation of the prevailing fashion, and after trying to account for it on hygienic grounds, takes refuge in symbolism. We read in the paper just named:

An attentive observer of our fashions, Mr. de Trevières, has characterized the present generation as the "tortoise-shell-spectacle generation." Spectacles, indeed, are a very significant peculiarity of our time. One might believe that post-war humanity were composed wholly of the near-sighted, the far-sighted and the astigmatic. A fashionable youth must now shave his face carefully, plaster his hair back, leave off his hat and protect his eyes with two aggressive lenses like automobile lamps—such is a synthetic portrait of the Americanized European.

There was a time when the masterpieces of medical optics were more discreet. The weaknesses of the eye were hidden as much as possible. Light glasses were worn, spectacles with almost imperceptible bows. The lenses were as small as possible. Care was taken not to change the appearance of the face, and the nose was pinched as delicately as it could be.

To-day such scruples are not the mode. Tortoise-shell spectacles with enormous lenses and solid frames are affected even by youths and maidens. Formerly a young person wearing spectacles would have been regarded as ridiculous. To-day a Harold Lloyd and a Buster Keaton sport their heavy eyepieces as buoyantly as a cavalry officer maneuvering his troop.

It is perhaps not very easy to explain this evolution in our manners. Doubtless American influence has played a great part in it, but this is not enough to justify such universal adoption. In reality, we have become accustomed to study the infirmities of vision without reserve. For many years we have now been examining very attentively the eyes of children. Methodical tests are required in the schools. It is sought at the earliest moment to ameliorate and cure certain cases that formerly aroused no interest. The important part now played in our lives by reading, and the intensive study required of modern pupils, tend assuredly to fatigue the optic nerve. Oculist and dentist are no longer specialists called in accidentally and exceptionally. Modern hygiene has made them attentive and regular watchers over our organic equilibrium. We are no longer ashamed to call at an optician's to procure supplementary eyes.

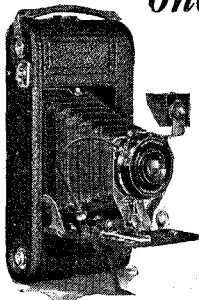
Finally, it has been quickly seen that on the fresh face of a girl the heavy spectacles of our grandparents create a piquant and amusing contrast, which simply goes to emphasize the triumph of youth. This argument was certainly not the least compelling among those that decided the arbiters of our fashions to replace the invisible pince-nez with this robust optical apparatus.



(Remember, these are merely printed reproductions of the real photographs.)



The marvelous Semi-Automatic—just one camera among famous Ansco's



The Semi-Automatic—automatically winds its own film. Takes pictures $2\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$. Price \$30.

IT'S no surprise at all, that Ansco should put out the first automatic film-winding camera! For eighty-three years—long before any other American manufacturer—Ansco has been pioneering in the photographic field.

The Semi-Automatic is a remarkable camera for catching scenes that pass in a few seconds. With other cameras you lose them while winding up the film for the next

picture. You just take the picture, press the lever and you're ready for another! Just like putting your foot on the self-starter instead of having to crank the automobile by arm work!

Any good camera and film place will be glad to show you how the Semi-Automatic works (or we'll send you a booklet for the asking). It has a fine Rapid Rectilinear lens; costs only \$30.

Ready-Set cameras have revolutionized picture-taking

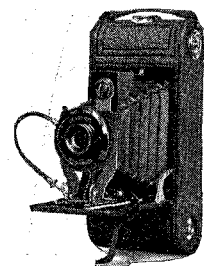
Perhaps you're one of many who used to say, "I'd love to shoot some pictures if I ever got any—but I don't."

Well, that is as dead now as the mule-pulled street-car! Ready-Set cameras always get good pictures. For they are all "set" for you so that you can't do any worrying or guessing. The lens is fixed at a universal focus so that you don't have to judge the distance. The shutter speed is regulated, too. All you do is set for snap shots or time exposures and shoot.

The No. 1A Ready-Set has an automatic finder which makes you get in your picture every single thing you see in the finder.

Vest-Pocket Ready-Sets are \$8.50, Ready-Set Juniores are \$10.50, and 1A Ready-Sets are \$13.50.

Illustrated catalog sent free on request.



The \$13.50 Ready-Set camera takes pictures $2\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$.

It's an Ansco!

So—now—it's easy
to get good pictures

ANSCO
CAMERAS & SPEEDEX FILM

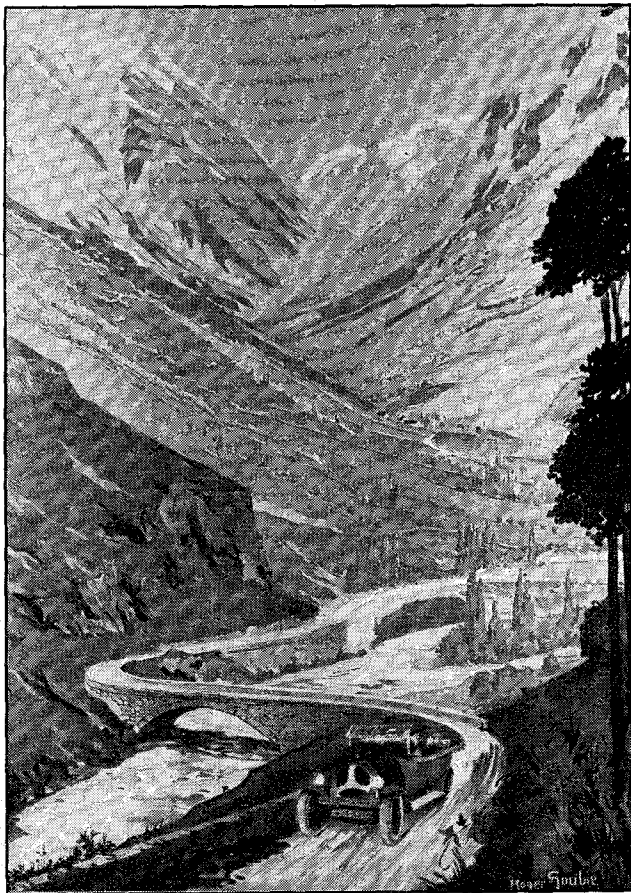
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MOTORING • AND • AVIATION

BUY-USE-AND-SELL FLIVVERING THROUGH FRANCE

"HOW MUCH DID YOU LOSE on your car?" is a query now heard often in the smoking-rooms of returning liners, we are told, as "the latest wrinkle for the adventuresome is to buy a little car abroad, take it for a tour, sell it again, and call it a trip." It is an economical



Poster Landed by the French Government Tourist Information Bureau.

"AS REGARDS CHAUFFEURS"

It "is preferable to engage one on the other side, as he will be better acquainted with French roads and road rules."

arrangement, entirely feasible, and giving the traveler what most Americans abroad chiefly desire—speed. No one seems any longer to consider it "the really sporting thing in foreign travel" to "do" the Continent from behind a donkey" and write up the experience "from the donkey's point of view." Even the bicycle trip is now old-fashioned. So, as a contributor to the New York *Herald Tribune* tells us, the "midget motor-car" has "edged the donkey and the bicycle off the road," and smoking-room conversation aboard eastbound ships is largely dominated by the travelers who plan to buy, use, and sell foreign automobiles. Says the writer:

There is, of course, the man who is going to motor, but wouldn't for anything be bothered with the responsibility of a car. He has come off for a vacation, not engine trouble. Bring his car over here and wait months if he breaks an axle? No, sir. He's going to hire a car and chauffeur and let the other fellow worry. And he will pay about \$25 a day for being care-free.

Then there is the man who owns one. He likes to think that the old bus is down in the hold right now. Wouldn't think of motoring without it. He knows how to squeeze the mileage out of her; couldn't do it with one of these foreign cars. He's heard that nothing but poor workmanship and materials have gone into the Continental cars since the war. And so on, until the man who is going to buy his abroad, in fond hopes of selling it again,

begins to weaken. Perhaps he should have brought his flivver. Or—but half a second.

"Oh, yes," says the man who owns one, "the freight and crating will cost me as much as my own passage. Duty? Yes, I had to deposit about half the value of the car before they would let me land it in France. And then there were landing charges and insurance while in transit. Oh, yes, and I had to insure against losing my deposit if the car is lost or destroyed or sold over here. And——"

Well, and so forth. The man who is going to buy a car breathes a sigh of relief. "Purchase a car abroad" looked pretty big when he told his friends about it, but now he decides that it's the only way a poor man can afford to motor. He has been told that he would probably lose four to six thousand francs on the transaction, and in the light of what the other two chaps are going to have to pay for their motoring this equivalent of \$200 to \$300 (at the present exchange) begins to dwindle in significance.

It is somehow taken for granted that his thoughts and wishes, like Hamlet's, bend toward France. The misfortunes of the franc, among other things, have made Paris the center of this vacation speculation.

Chief among other considerations are the little cars themselves, remarkable examples of motor efficiency that the frugal French have developed while the Americans are content to burn gas. These light, compact motor midgets dart over France like water-bugs over the surface of a pool. In design they are made to fit the slogan so popular in modern France—"pour le sport."

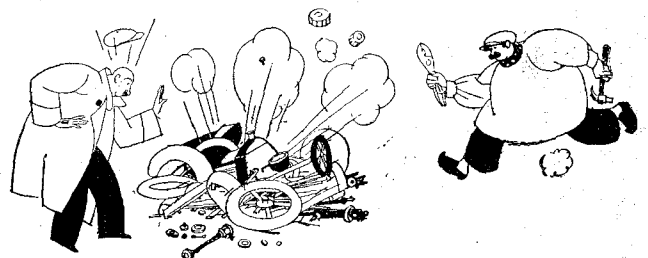
"And so *economique*, Monsieur, is this *petite voiture*. He requires of essence and of oil hardly anysing," and once it is understood that "essence" is but our own homely "gas," we can begin to get at the facts.

As the writer goes on to explain, essence "is sold by the five-liter unit, either through an American-looking gasoline pump or in cans." We are told:

These *bidons* hold a little more than a gallon, and if the contents of one of them doesn't push a small car thirty miles (being fifty kilometers) or more, there is something seriously wrong with the works—works that boast five or ten "horses" and which show that the American method of rating horse-power is like almost everything American, too prodigal by half.

A *cinq chevaux* (five horse) will take you wherever you want to go. The American twenty-five could do no more and would use twice as much essence in doing it.

And now, to buy *de nouveau* or *d'occasion*—new or second-hand—that is the question. If the order for a new car has not gone in a month or two in advance and one does not care to tarry



From the New York *Herald Tribune*

"ONE NEED NOT CHOOSE A PLACE TO BREAK DOWN"

For "any village will do. A mechanical wizard is sure to emerge."

so long, the question is decided without a struggle. *D'occasion* it is by Hobson's choice. For delivery of new cars is slow.

There are certain comforts for him who is buying a second-hand car in France. In the first place, whereas half the French nation seems to consist of shopkeepers and petty officials, the other half is certainly made up of mechanics who can bring the spark of life out of the most abject assortment of spare parts. Like the wine, they are ubiquitous. In France one need not choose a place to break down. Any little village will do. A



*The Fabric
Must Be Dry!*

MOISTURE in cord fabric causes quick disintegration. A hole jabbed through the rubber sidewall, moisture seeping through to the fabric, and then—a tire prematurely ruined!

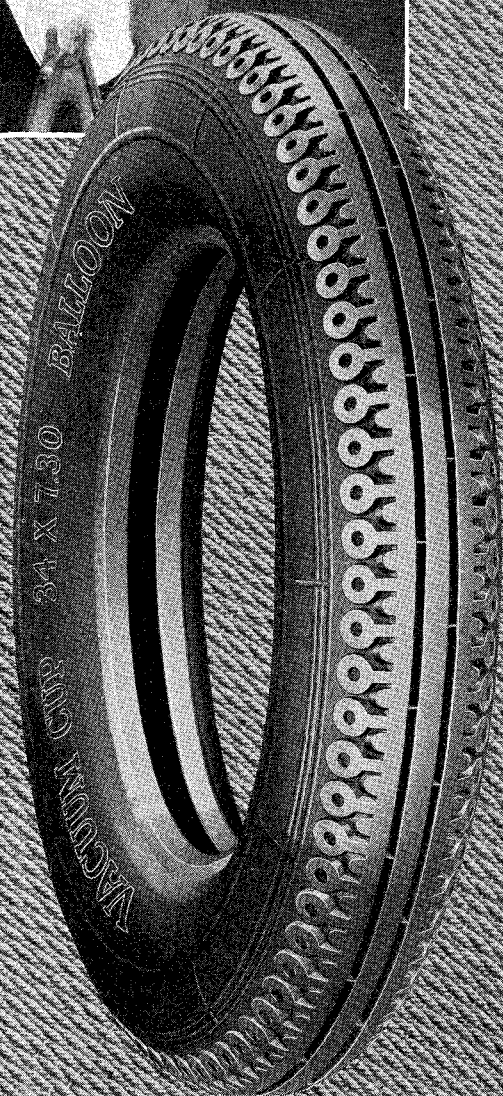
Fabric, though dry when it leaves the looms, absorbs a quantity of moisture en route to the tire factory. Possibly this would not be enough to cause serious damage, but—

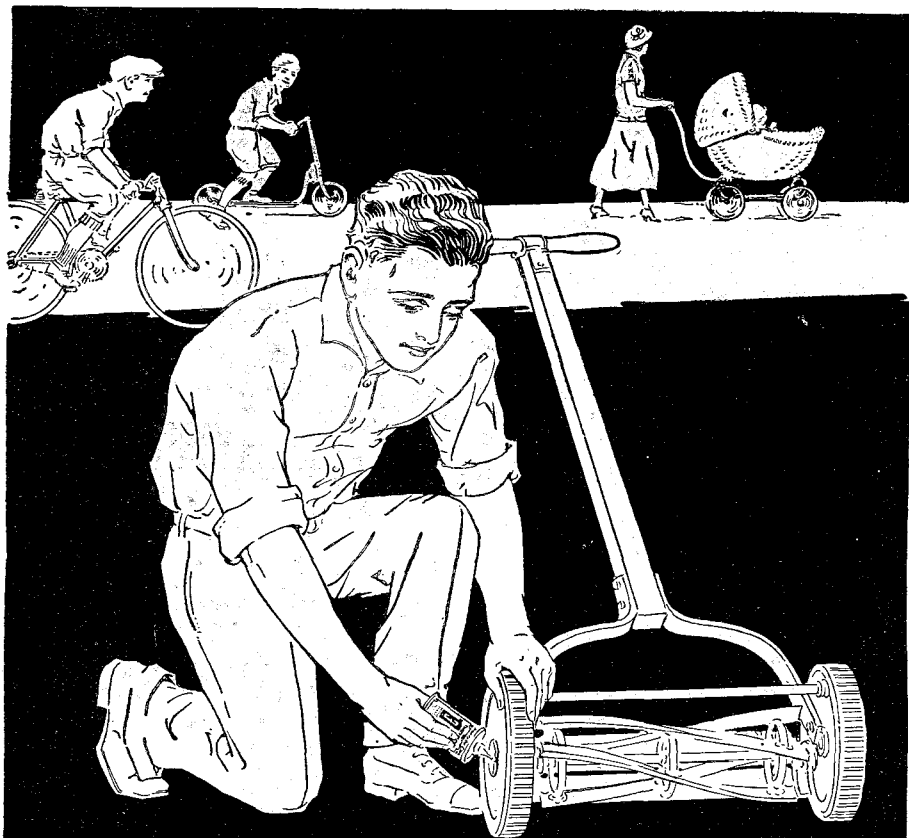
In making Vacuum Cup Tires we take absolutely no chances. Every ounce of cord fabric is first run over one of the big five-cylinder dryers shown—the fabric *must be dry* before our tire builders get it!

Unduly rigorous standards, it might seem. But the benefits of this exacting care in manufacture are reflected in the remarkable trouble-free mileage performance of Vacuum Cup Tires wherever cars are driven.

PENNSYLVANIA VACUUM CUP BALLOON TIRES

PENNSYLVANIA RUBBER CO. OF AMERICA, INC.
Jeannette, Pennsylvania





It's Oiling Time

Everything on wheels needs oil regularly—needs 3-in-One, the most widely used bottled oil in the whole world.

The hard-to-push lawn mower loses its contrariness; bicycles, scooters and baby buggies run easier and last longer; tools never seem to wear out—when regularly oiled with

3-in-One

The High Quality Oil

It is a compound of pure, highly refined light oils. It penetrates quickly, works out old caked grease and dirt, stays in the bearing and lubricates perfectly.

An Excellent Rust Preventive

Rubbed on the surface of any metal, 3-in-One penetrates the microscopic pores of the metal, forming a waterproof coating that keeps the moisture out. Prevents rust and tarnish in all climates, even in damp salt air.

You'll find 3-in-One at the best grocery, hardware, drug, auto accessory and general stores in your neighborhood, in 1-oz., 3-oz. and ½-pint bottles and in 3-oz. Handy Oil Cans. The ½-pint bottle contains most for the money.

FREE—A generous sample of 3-in-One and an illustrated Dictionary of Uses will be sent you free, on request. A postal request will bring both.

THREE-IN-ONE OIL CO., 130 LE. William St., New York, N. Y.
Factories: Rahway, N. J. and Montreal

H905

MOTORING AND AVIATION

Continued

mechanical wizard is sure to emerge from under the thatch.

Moreover, the loss in reselling a second-hand car is always less than the loss in reselling a new one. The latter becomes second-hand with its first baptism of dust, whereas *d'occasion* remains *d'occasion* unto the third and fourth regeneration. So far as I know, there is no French term for third-hand.

At this point it may be as well to make an important disclosure. The selection of the car is a minor, even a petty, matter. It is much like the selection of an auto-bus to take you to the Place de l'Opéra. It makes little difference which one; they all get there. In the first place, having discovered that sitting at a little round table in the Café de Paris or the Café Napolitain with the other Americans is not getting him anywhere, the prospective motorist goes forth in search of advice.

He will do well (tho with Parisian friends he might do better) to go to the Paris branches of the American banks, where there are always semi-attachés who make it their business to make recommendations, if they do not actually help their countrymen to spend their money. These reliable cicerones will find out a reliable garage-keeper, who will invariably "go seek a little car for you *toute de suite*, Monsieur. By to-morrow afternoon *tout sera accompli*." Oh, the French are very helpful, very.

Here the writer exclaims, feelingly, "But it is what follows that is important—ah, *mes amis*, what follows!" A great deal follows, and—

It is, among other things, a course in learning the ways of the Franks. Added to that, it is a process (required by law) that has no equal for becoming acquainted with that stretch of Paris that lies between the Ile de la Cité and the Avenue de la Grande Armée. At the upper end of this stretch lies the Prefecture de Police, which one comes to know almost too intimately, and at the other is the Touring Club de France. The tax bureau lies somewhere between. These three points require mention. They are the principal stations in the treasure hunt in which the strong and the clever procure the various papers that are the very soul of the République Française, or as much of it as moves on rubber tires.

You are not to think of owning a car in France until your identity as a bona fide person with a certified Grade A birthday is established. Therefore that initiatory step into the clutches of the French police—the *Carte d'Identité*—which is to be procured at the nearest police commissariat. There you will discover the distinguishing characteristic of all commissaires—they can never sign papers until to-morrow or the day after. *Jamais!* Protesting that you are an American citizen helping to support the French motor-car industry and about to make a tour of France in the shortest possible time has no effect whatever.

"*Demain, à cinq heures*," and you are lucky it's to-morrow at five, instead of the day after.

After obtaining the Card of Identity it begins to appear why the French newspapers are so small. All the nation's paper goes into permits, licenses, registrations, receipts, and stamps. Any one

who goes to France with the impression that the tricolor is blue, white and red is due to be disillusioned. It is red, gray, and yellow, or will be by the time he succeeds in obtaining (with a quire of applications) the Red Card, the Gray Card and the Yellow Card, without which no motorist in France may so much as toot his horn.

Not only is it considered the mark of a criminal nature if one does not obtain all these "cartes" before setting the car marching, as they say. It is equally incriminating not to carry them on the person forever after.

"Your papers, please," is the first curt command of the gendarme if you make the mistake of letting a taxi-driver run into you, or if you turn by error into the autobus lane of the Champs Elysées, or if you suddenly catch up with some one in the mad rush of the Avenue de l'Opera. And if you haven't the required bale of licenses, identification cards, registrations, tax receipts, etc., to show him, back you go to the Ile de la Cité to learn something further about the Prefecture.

One way to avoid "this two weeks' course in French bureaucracy" is to hire a lawyer and leave all problems to him, we are told, but—

This is not only lazy, it is obscurantist, and for one particular reason. In no other way, neither in the French divorce mill nor in the peep shows of the Montmartre, is to be ascertained the hold of the *pourboire* on the French mind, soul and system. The best rule for halving the time, for cutting the fortnight to a week, is to double your contributions. Amazingly the wheels speed up all along the line in a way they have always sped. It is not exceptional. It is part of the system.

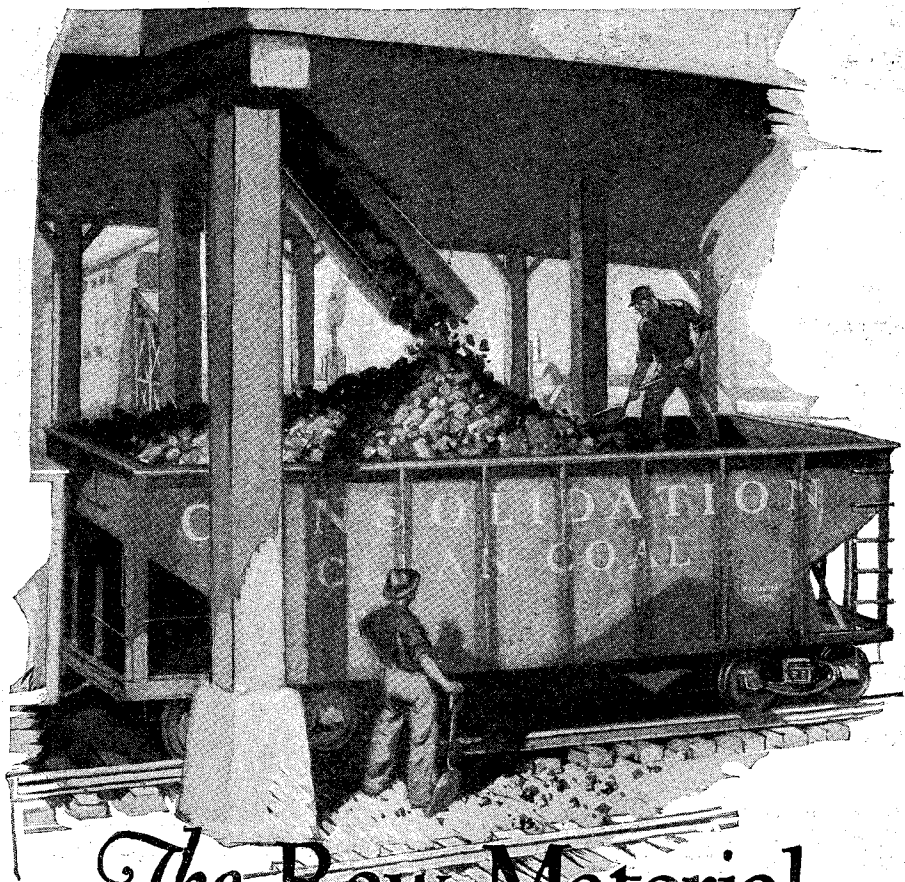
"Have you twenty francs, Monsieur?" asked my taxi-driver when we were told that M. le Président, himself, could not get signatures faster. That bearded taximan, old and wise in the system of *pourboire*, knew better. He knew that the way to the heart of routine is through the pocketbook.

With regard to the red *Permis de Conduire*, or driving license, the wheel grease and more official disbursements are well spent. The three—count 'em, THREE!—small photographs demanded are not wasted. For the driver's license, when one gets it, is good for life. The most expeditious way of obtaining it is to take one's American license, for the French permit is issued against the home-town card without test or finger-print. That, all investigators admit, is the only weak spot in a system that asks to know everything about the individual except the amount of his insurance premium and the size of his hat.

In case an international boundary has to be crossed, "this paper business holds further perils," and the writer tells us:

The wise motorist always crosses boundaries before he comes to them. This is done in the rooms of the Touring Club, in the Avenue de la Grande Armée, where duty deposits are made and triptyches issued. In no way can the duty deposit be dodged, but if one waits until reaching the border before unloading it, frontier-crossing becomes the most annoying pastime in Europe. But the triptyche is a motorist's passport, and it has been especially designed to make it difficult for customs inspectors to be as irritating as they would like to be.

Comes along the day at last when one



The Raw Material of Power

TWO factories are operated by the manufacturer who supplies his own power. In one he makes the goods he sells. In the other—his boiler house—he manufactures power for his machines.

Hence coal is as much a raw material of the manufacturer as steel, sugar, silk, wood or rubber. It should measure up to definite standards.

So considered, Consolidation Clean Coal is the economical raw material of factory power.

For Consolidation Coal is free from visible impurities which will not burn. It delivers a full measure of power because it is clean and because of its high-heat value and low ash and sulphur content.



THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY

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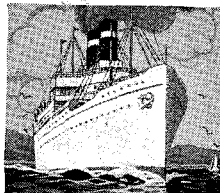
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PHILADELPHIA, PA.	Bankers Trust Bldg.	CLEVELAND, OHIO	Rockefeller Bldg.
	MILWAUKEE, WIS.		843 South Canal Street
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		GENOA, ITALY	10-Via Roma
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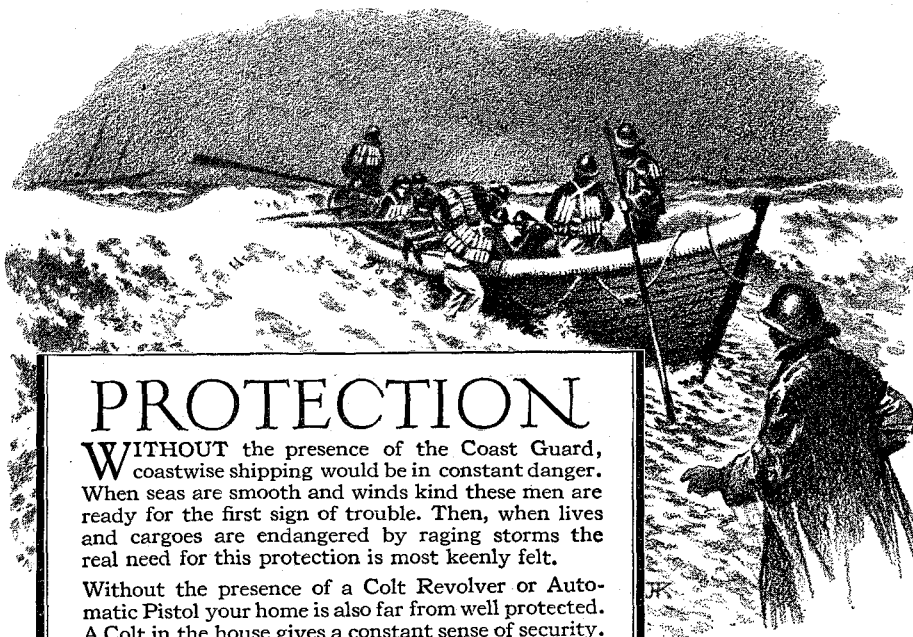
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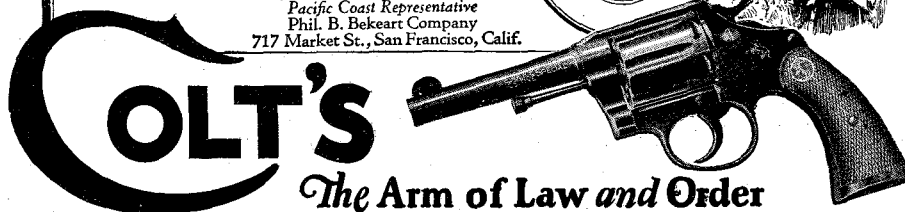
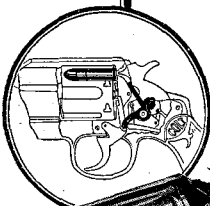
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MOToring AND AVIATION

Continued

joins in the maddening squawking of toy-automobile horns in Paris. That unexpected relish one has in tooting this piffling instrument (required by the august law of France) is not a sign of childishness. The mad desire to emulate the taxis by running wild through the traffic has nothing to do with degeneracy, shell shock or dementia præcox. It is merely the outlet of fiendish joy at having come through officialdom and acquired a bulging pocket of papers. No, no! Come to think of it, it is the realization that one has bought a car. For not until it is all over is it plain that that is what has been going on all the time.

Naturally, the reverse process of disposing of the car is simple in comparison. Some fortunate and shrewd individuals have been able to make arrangements for reselling to the garage-keeper from whom they bought it. If he can not dispose of it, there are the semi-official agents of the banks. And there are other garage-keepers. And there is usually a demand for good second-hand cars, which slackens considerably after the Automobile Salon in the fall. But when the time comes to worry about this aspect of seeing the French cathedrals and châteaux, it is wise to dig up that knowledge acquired at such great pain and expense. The *pourboire*, which in larger denominations becomes the commission, will work wonders. The French are a very helpful race—very!

In *Le Voyageur en France*, organ of the French Government Tourist Information Office, New York City, we find an editorial advising Americans to achieve the purchase of a French car before sailing for Europe and to have it waiting for them at their port of debarkation, for—

It would be useless to suggest that tourists buy their cars upon arrival in France, because the output of the factories is always booked up for several months ahead. The agents in America for certain makes of French cars have, however, special arrangements by which cars can be ordered in this country for delivery to tourists on landing, and Americans are gradually more and more acquiring the habit of ordering their cars on this side sufficiently in advance to be assured of delivery on arrival.

This is really the most satisfactory method of all for those who wish to see the country by motor. If one wishes to resell the car on leaving the country there is a more ready sale for second-hand cars in France than in the States. One thus avoids all the trouble and expense of transporting one's automobile to and from Europe, and also the necessity of having to comply with Customs formalities at both ends of the journey.

As regards chauffeurs it is preferable also to engage one on the other side, as he will then be better acquainted with French roads and road rules, as well as being able to speak the language which will enable him to be of great assistance to travelers who do not know French, especially in the country towns where they would be unlikely to find many persons that understand English.

Persons who wish to drive their own car on the other side would do well to join the Touring Club of France. They could ther

rely upon that organization for assistance in the obtaining of licenses, triptyques, etc.

The Touring Club of France has done very good work by sending their delegates to visit and inspect the hotels and inns in all parts of France: travelers can be assured of comfort, cleanliness and fair treatment in any hotel which displays the shield of the Touring Club, and all the more so as any well-grounded complaint on the part of a member would result in this shield being withdrawn from them.

While on the other hand the cost of gasoline in France is almost double what it is in the States, on the other hand the consumption per mile is less than half when driving a French-made car.

In addition to other advantages when running a French-made car one would be more certain of being able to obtain spare parts in out-of-the-way places and also native mechanics would be better able to make any necessary repairs.

HEADLIGHTS SOON MAY GLARE NO MORE

"DAYLIGHTING" the highways and coating the cars with luminous paint will be the next step in the progress of motoring, it is predicted. and by "day-lighting" the writer responsible for the prediction means "bringing daylight visibility to night driving." According to an article by William Ullman in the Washington Star, this "is already being accomplished on many boulevards, where there is sufficient illumination on the darkest night to make it unnecessary to burn headlights." The whole trend, thinks Mr. Ullman, is toward such improvement. Thus:

While it is admitted that non-glare lenses have served to eliminate much of the irritation of glare for the experienced driver, much of this progress is but temporary, owing to the necessity of headlight adjustments and the enforcement of headlight laws. Newcomers at the wheel find the best non-glare headlights objectionable because they have never been accustomed to the glare in the days before the entrance of non-glare lenses. All these facts have encouraged further effort along lines of solving the headlight nuisance by virtually eliminating the headlight for normal use.

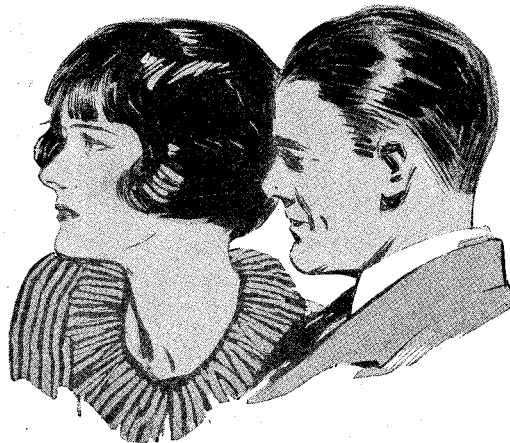
It has been long realized that highways should not be dependent upon the headlights of automobiles for illumination, since this results in hazardous variation in illumination, blinding, groping, shadows, and various other dangers now all too familiar to the car-owner. But the cost of constant highway illumination has remained an unwelcome feature, chiefly owing to the necessity of applying all available funds to the building of the highways themselves.

With 32,000 miles of concrete paving in the cities and States of the Union, and with the Government appropriating \$75,000,000 annually for Federal-aid highways for the years 1925 to 1927, inclusive, the matter of cost of permanent highway illumination is viewed as less of an obstacle. The more permanent character of the newer trunk-line highways is representing a saving in maintenance costs which can be applied to the modernization of highway equipment, including permanent lighting.

Meanwhile,

An interesting phase of the subject is the

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MOToring AND AVIATION

Continued

prediction of a luminous paint for automobiles. In view of the recent discovery and popularity of indestructible finishes for automobiles and the development of luminous compounds for clock hands and household lighting equipment, any development in this direction would not be surprising to those who have followed the trend.

It has been predicted the work of manufacturing glowing dials for watches will culminate in the development of a luminous paint for the average automobile, so that in addition to adding beauty to the car, the finish can serve some useful purpose.

While radium is quoted at somewhere around \$75,000 per gram, the belief prevails that, if a way is devised to list it with the more common metals, at least some way will be devised to make one microscopic portion of radium do the work. The glow that makes your watch dial visible at night is zinc sulfid, or other compounds, that become luminous in the presence of radium. Some of the biggest opportunities are believed to lie in this direction.

Engineers who have considered the possibility of a luminously painted automobile body are further encouraged by the fact that it would not be necessary to treat the whole car with a luminous compound in order to make a headlightless car visible at such times as it might be approaching a permanently illuminated highway from a crossroad. A treatment with the luminous substance that might simply take in the outline of the car would doubtless serve the purpose just as well.

The thing is entirely possible even now, Mr. Ullman believes, tho it would increase the cost of the car materially. Says the writer:

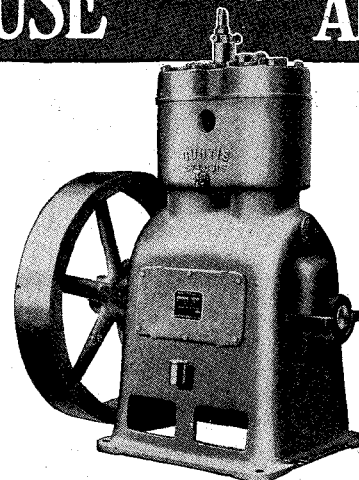
If simpler and cheaper ways of finishing the automobile, however, are developed it should be possible to add the luminous feature without materially increasing the cost, assuming that no further progress is made in decreasing the cost of luminous substances.

The picture of the future automobile, therefore, reveals the conventional headlight as an emergency feature to be used when the highways are thrown into pitch darkness by reason of power-house troubles, or to be used when the average automobile makes one of those increasingly rare sojourns into the side roads at night. The headlight might be designed to function for a number of other purposes.

One of its future functions might be substitution for the present spotlight, whereby it could be easily detached from its bracket and used as a trouble light or for reading house numbers at night. Strict regulations with respect to headlights have discouraged developments in the headlight line which would lead to versatility, thus increasing the number of auxiliary lights, trouble lamps, and so on. With the headlight less essential for highway illumination, however, it is felt that it could be put to a number of other uses and made to take the place of other electrical fixtures on the car.

Conservation of electrical current is viewed by many engineers as a desirable goal, owing to the great drains upon the battery-generator system of the newer cars, where there are six to eight cylinders

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and higher compression. Electric drive to take the place of the conventional clutch and gear drive has been tremendously hindered by reason of the necessity for reserving a large amount of the generated current for lighting purposes. With the highways permanently lighted, progress might continue in this direction without further handicap.

Headlights are headed for radical changes, engineers predict, even if they are not robbed of their time-honored mission of lighting the way for the motorist and of causing the motor world anxiety every time the sun sinks in the West. Apparently motordom is about to push the headlight into its own limelight, and if the prediction of permanent illumination and car identity at night through luminous paint be true, the headlight will pay the penalty of obscurity for the disaster and sorrow it has occasioned humanity.

THE SELF-BALANCED AIR-PLANE

THE aviator's dream has come true, and the automatically balanced plane is an accomplished fact, we are triumphantly assured by André Frachet, writing in *L'Intransigeant* (Paris). The invention of a French engineer, it has, he believes, gone far beyond the experimental stage, and the pilot may now release his controls, put his hands in his pockets and conduct his "ship" with the occasional pressing of a button. Writes Mr. Frachet:

An ordinary air-plane, an aerial limousine, apparently like any other. Look into the pilot's quarters, however; you will then see an unusual equipment composed of three small machines whose use you can not imagine.

These three machines represent the most prodigious progress yet accomplished in the way of safety in the air, and constitute what is called an "automatic pilotage equipment."

The plane is off, and the pilot invites you to sit with him. At 150 feet, the pilot moves a little lever, and abandoning his controls puts his hands in his pockets and pretends to go to sleep. Has he gone crazy? No; the simple pulling of the lever has substituted for the pilot the operation of an extraordinary device for automatic stability, which assures that the plane shall maintain its course in no less extraordinary conditions of efficiency.

Under your eyes is a keyboard with half a dozen buttons, before each of which is a label—"glide," "straight ahead," "direction," "left," "up," or "down." Shall we rise? You press the appropriate button and the plane at once ascends at a constant angle. Are you high enough? Press the "glide" button and the plane ceases to rise. Shall we turn to the right? Press the proper button and the plane alters its direction until you bring it back to its course. Without the pilot's having to touch a thing, with no intervention on his part, the plane then pursues its flight in a straight line, making all the necessary movements to maintain its balance.

This is the complete solution of the problem of automatic stability of air-planes—stability in altitude, lateral stability, stability of direction.

This great advance in aerial safety we owe to the French engineer Mazade. The invention is all the more remarkable in that it consists of simple arrangements, including no gyroscopic devices, but operating with a weak electric current, generated



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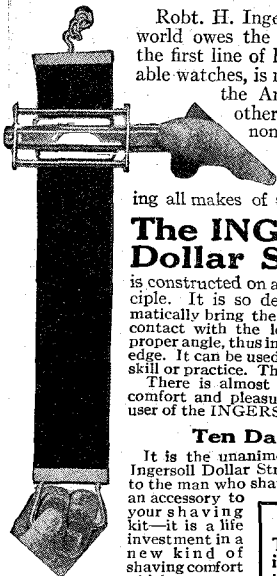
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MOTERING AND AVIATION

Continued

by a battery on board, and with compressed air from a small aerodynamic compressor.

Another important point about the invention is that it has passed the experimental stage and is in practical use. Twenty-two months of conclusive trials, under government auspices, more than 50 hours of flight accomplished by a standard plane with automatic equipment, hundreds of miles traversed in all weathers—such is the brief and imperfect record of this invention. It is not a question of some isolated test that is of technical interest only, but of truly enormous progress closely affecting every aerial traveler.

The hour of practical application has, in fact, arrived; it is even passed, since the system has been fitted to several large planes that are flying daily. To-morrow the transport machines will be equipped, to the great benefit of commercial aviation, its users and its material.

Benefiting by automatic stabilization—which was so long a dream and is now a fact—aerial navigation will now win over the most timid; for the grave question of safety has made a giant stride.

A NEW SOURCE OF MOTOR FUEL?

HAS France in sight her emancipation from the rule of the oil barons? Recent writers in the press of that country believe so: they are taking seriously the reported invention by a Russian technologist, Mr. Ivan Makhounine, of a method of utilizing ordinary oils and greases in motors of standard type, by decomposing them to form gas. *La Liberté* (Paris), reports that Makhounine has been received at the Elysée palace and officially thanked by the President of the Republic for "offering to France" the secret of his new fuel—which would seem to mean that France intends to keep it secret and not share it with other nations. Mr. Saint-Maigrin, a contributor to the paper named above, tells us that Makhounine is a former officer in the Russian Army and the inventor of several other useful processes. We read:

His investigations began in the arsenal at Toulon and were continued successfully in the artillery laboratory at Vincennes. He met with some opposition from the naval service, and even from the French labor organizations. But Paul Bénazet, Commissary-General for War, became personally interested, and the experiments finally led to a simple and practical plan.

Without being able at present to reveal the details of Makhounine's process, we may explain its general plan as follows: Fatty matter, liquid or pasty, mineral or vegetable, residues—heavy oils resulting from the refining process—pass into a reservoir that is heated artificially by an electric resistance, and there decompose. The gas that is formed goes to a motor of the ordinary type and operates it, the exhaust also serving as a source of heat. From the moment when the motor starts, it continues to function, with the advantage that the power increases in a considerable proportion. Another valuable

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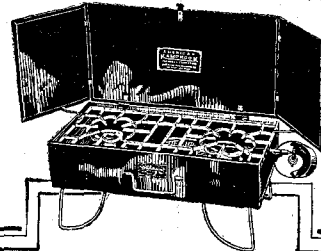
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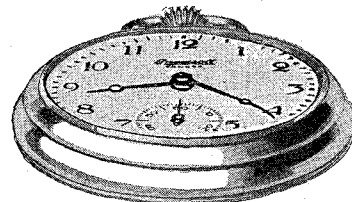
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advantage is that the fuel is not inflammable at ordinary pressures. All risk of fire on dirigibles, air-planes and ships, is thus avoided; the installation can be made on an automobile by placing near the motor an apparatus not much larger than a large carburetor.

The most recent tests have demonstrated the value of the process. At this time, when so many experts are studying the problem of available fuel for internal-combustion motors, the interest that attaches to this new conception may be realized. Industry, transportation, aerial and marine motors, will be freed from dependence on the great oil trusts of the world. Oil reserves are by no means inexhaustible, and the consumption continually increases. It is estimated that present sources will last less than a century. The use of colonial oils, of which an abundance is at our disposal, opens a limitless field for the development of French industries. All difficulties are now smoothed away, and there will be no delay in putting into practice Mr. Makhounine's process, which constitutes a "revolution in technics" and which is the solution of some of our most serious national problems.

HOW FAST CAN WE GO?

FIRST the human runner, then the horse, then mechanical devices—cycle, auto, air-plane. "Have we reached the limit," asks Jean Cabarets, writing in *Le Quotidien* (Paris). No, he replies; we can in theory quadruple our present record speed in the air, and we can greatly exceed it even in practice. Not, to be sure, under present conditions, but when we have still lighter and more powerful engines and learn to fly so high that air-resistance ceases to trouble us. Mr. Cabarets briefly reviews the history of man's efforts to conquer speed, from the days of the ancient Greeks down to the present time. He says:

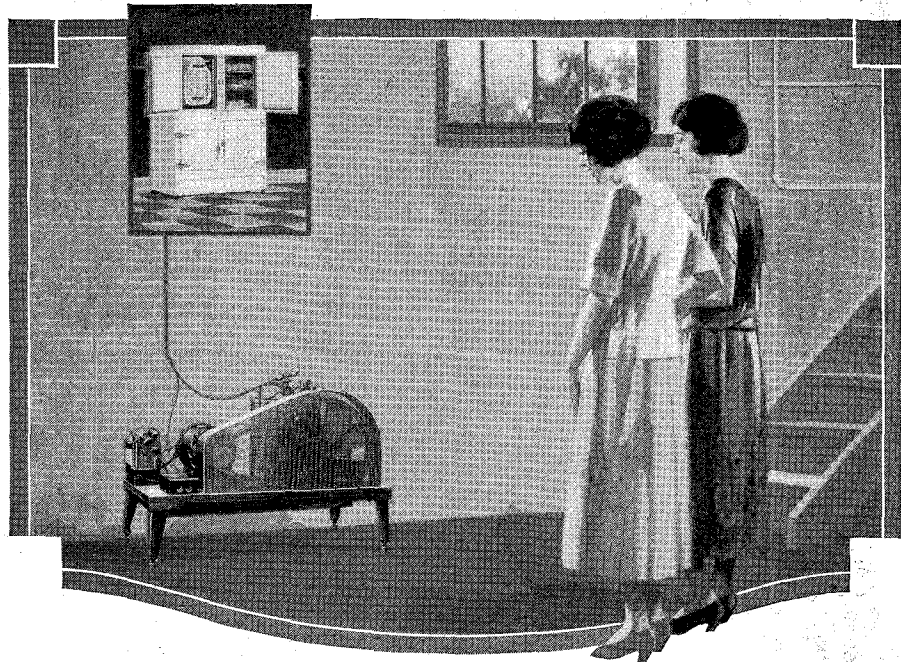
The year 1924 ended with a new record; the aviator Doret made 1000 kilometers at a speed of 222 per hour [620 miles at 138 miles an hour]. A thousand kilometers is a journey, but a journey that in 1919 B. de Romanet could accomplish only over a short course—a single league. Again, in this same month of December, 1924, Adjutant Bonnet covered the same league at a speed of 448 kilometers [278 miles] per hour. That leads us to think that by 1930, and probably sooner, a thousand-kilometer journey may be accomplished in two hours.

How far can this be kept up? Where will be the top of this ascending scale of speeds?

To say that there is no top is too easy an optimism. On the contrary it is very curious to see that in each of the successive modes of human locomotion a limit has always appeared—generally rather soon.

I do not know what speeds the ancient couriers attained, sometimes at the price of their lives, as with him who fell dead as he brought the news of the victory of Marathon to Athens. But our modern runners, tho they still break records, do so with increasing difficulty. For instance take the Olympic 800-meter dash. In 1896 this was done in 2 min. 11 sec., In 1904 the time was lowered to 1 min. 56 sec. in 1920 to 1.53²/₅. In 1924 to 1.52²/₅. And the world's record has remained since 1912 at 1.51⁹/₁₀.

This shows that for thirty years past—



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YOUR present ice-box can be converted into a Frigidaire electric refrigerator as easily as a telephone can be installed in your home.

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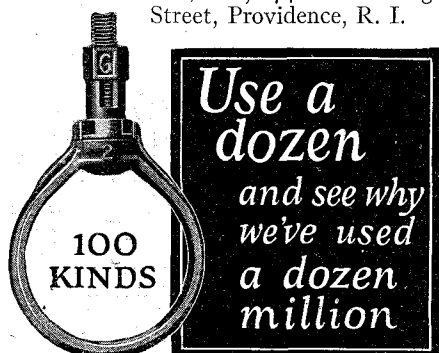
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MOTORING AND AVIATION Continued

those of a real renaissance of sports—runners have made only small gains.

The same has been true with horses. The record of a running horse is about 45 kilometers [28 miles] an hour. Nevertheless, in the seventeenth century, when the improvement of the breed had not been begun, a courtier of Louis XIV, the Duke of St. Simon, rode from the Louvre to Versailles and back—50 kilometers—in less than an hour, on a bet.

Human or animal, the muscle has not made much progress in the conquest of speed.

Applied to a machine, such as the bicycle, muscular effort has given more tangible results, which the steady improvement of the device has increased. But the cyclist has reached 100 kilometers an hour only by the aid of a pilot automobile.

And the auto that piloted him, how about that, in its turn?

The record of the auto is 251 kilometers an hour, to reach which it had to exert 200 horse-power. Of these about 90 per cent. were required merely to overcome air resistance. Put differently, the 180 first horse-powers were required to prepare the road for the 20 others, which were the only ones that were actually concerned in the conquest of space. It is evident that at this rate of loss of useful power, the speed of the auto is also about to reach its limit.

I understand that vehicles may be equipped with motors of 500 to 1000 horse-power. But will such an engine retain the characteristics of an automobile?

Trains on a railway have exceeded 200 kilometers [124 miles] per hour in tests with electric motors in 1911 on the Marienfeld-Zossen line. Why was not this kept up? Because the fundamental obstacle, the air, is opposed to speeds of this order, at least in practise.

And the flyer? He has attained since the war additional speeds of about 200 kilometers per hour. But the stages of this conquest are getting harder and harder. Adjutant Bonnet promises to reach 500 in the near future. Yes; but by doing without his radiators and his landing-gear. This is nothing but an avowal that such a *tour de force* can not be carried much farther into the realm of utility.

And nevertheless we can not give up our efforts to go quicker and quicker. We must have new conditions of procedure. What shall they be?

A new motor, accumulating more power with a smaller mass? Possibly. It is even certain; we have the use of the gas turbine in sight. Extremely interesting laboratory experiments with it are now being made.

But at the same time we should study, at any price, high altitudes where there is little air resistance to overcome. And then what will be the speeds? A thousand kilometers an hour? Yes, almost at the outset. But here also a theoretic limit appears. Whatever the motor, even in an absolute void, the flyer can never make a speed in excess of half the velocity of his exhaust gas. This is the principle of the rocket.

Let us put this exhaust speed at 1,200 meters per second. This will give to the ideal rocket-air-plane a limiting speed of about 2,000 kilometers [1,240 miles] per hour.

We had better stop with these figures,

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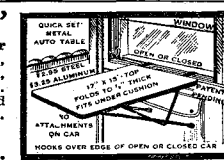
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which in truth are somewhat illusory. The search for a top speed is not so deceptive, however, as it seemed at first. The margin is still great, to be sure, but not so much so as to forbid us to hope that it will be reached in our own generation.

AUTOMOBILE PSYCHOLOGY

"EXTRAVAGANCE on the instalment plan," as he calls it, has caught the attention of Mr. William Ashdown, country banker, who cites a case that came under his own observation. He tells us: "A bank clerk earning about one hundred and fifty dollars a month, married and bought a house with a trifling amount down and the balance in monthly payments. A baby came. He then argued himself into believing that the wife and baby 'needed the air,' altho they live in the country." So "he found a second-hand car for \$125. It cost him only twenty-five dollars down and he gave notes for the balance. But no sooner was the car delivered than he realized that he had made a mistake. He acted energetically, sold the car at a profit, bought a new one, paying all he had received for the old car on the new one, but still owing on the notes." In fact, he asked Mr. Ashdown to lend him twenty-five dollars to pay down on the old car. Mr. Ashdown refused, but somehow the money was raised. Then the bank clerk "had three debts to meet: one on the house, one on the old car, and one on the new. Besides, he had borrowed from a friend in order to buy the house." Relating the story in *The Atlantic Monthly*, Mr. Ashdown continues:

Practically every cent of this man's income is pledged before he receives it. Whereas he was fairly comfortable before he got the car, now he is constantly running behind. What he pays on the house is lost on the car. What he might have saved, he must spend. As his anxieties increased, he became so irritable that he lost his job. The air is costing him dear.

Without holding up this case as strictly typical, Mr. Ashdown thinks it representative of many, and observes:

After eight years of experience I find that the psychological processes of car-owners are much alike. First you want a car; then you conclude to buy it. Once bought, you must keep it running, for cars are useless standing in a garage. Therefore you spend and keep on spending, be the consequences what they may. You have only one alternative—to sell out; and this pride forbids.

My first experience with a car taught me these truths: A used car is a risky investment unless its history and previous ownership be fully known. Some cars are given the best of care, others are grossly abused. Usually the best has been taken out of the machine and the new owner faces the problem of keeping a worn article in condition. A cheap new car is a better hazard than an expensive used one. Unless the owner is handy with tools, and something of a mechanic, he will be a frequent visitor to the repair shop, and this is always expensive. No matter how carefully the



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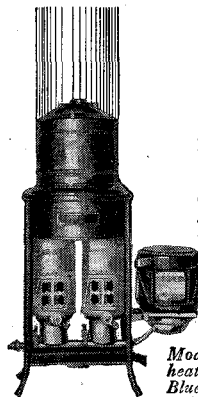
For Perfection Kerosene Water Heaters, by using the same modern burners which have given our oil stoves a world wide reputation for satisfaction and reliability, provide fast, gas-like water heating service to homes *anywhere*.

Two models are equipped with thermostats which turn out the flame when the water is hot.

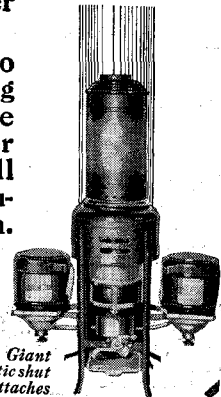
One model, illustrated above, comes complete with the "Stay-Hot" Storage Tank which, like a giant Thermos bottle, keeps the water hot for 36 hours after the flame is turned out.

If you live where gas is not available no modern household appliance will bring so much comfort to every member of the family as a Perfection Kerosene Water Heater. One of the four models will exactly meet your needs. Use the coupon below and obtain full information.

Model 431—Comes complete with 30 gallon "Stay-Hot" storage tank. Giant Superflex Burners, copper coils and thermostatic shut off.



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MOTORING AND AVIATION

Continued

upkeep and incidental costs may be es-
timated, they will always exceed the
theoretical figures. And if, in the effort to
economize, the owner dispenses with in-
surance, he jeopardizes his principal every
time he takes his car out of the garage.

The result upon the individual is to
break down his sense of values. Whether
he will or no, he must spend money at
every turn. Having succumbed to the lure
of the car, he is quite helpless thereafter.
If a new device will make his automobile
run smoother or look better, he attaches
that device. If a new polish will make it
shine brighter, he buys that polish. If a
new idea will give more mileage, or remove
carbon, he adopts that new idea. These
little costs quickly mount up and in many
instances represent the margin of safety
between income and outgo. The over-
plus in the pay-envelope, instead of going
into the bank as a reserve-fund, goes into
automobile expense. Many families live
on the brink of danger all the time. They
are car-poor. Saving is impossible. The
joy of security in the future is sacrificed
for the pleasure of the moment. And with
the pleasure of the moment is mingled the
constant anxiety entailed by living beyond
one's means.

And so comes—

Debt, debt, debt, for a costly article that
depreciates very rapidly and has an in-
satiating appetite for money. To be sure,
the money goes out in small lots, but the
toll is large if it be reckoned for a year, and
this the average man has not the courage to
face; or, facing it, he has not the courage
to quit. He must keep his car.

The avalanche of automobile owners
is not a good omen. It signifies that the
people are living either up to their means
or beyond them; that the old margin of
safety no longer obtains; that the expense
account must constantly increase. The
race to outdo the other fellow is a mad
race indeed. The ease with which a car
can be purchased on the time-payment
plan is all too easy a road to ruin. The
habit of thrift can never be acquired
through so wasteful a medium as an auto-
mobile. Instead, the habit of spending
must be acquired, for with the constant
demand for fuel, oil, and repairs, together
with the heavy depreciation, the automobile
stands unique as the most extravagant
piece of machinery ever devised for the
pleasure of man.

But—

I still drive one myself. I must keep up
with the procession, even tho it has taken
four cars to do so.

Commenting on all this, the New York
Times remarks:

The poor man hangs on to his car as to
a priceless possession; which intimates that
there are satisfactions on the other hand
that the *Atlantic* writer does not take note
of or fully evaluate when he declares that
"the automobile stands unique as the most
extravagant piece of machinery" ever de-
vised for the pleasure of man."

The saturation point in the automobile
industry is always being predicted, but
never coming. Perhaps it will be reached
when flying becomes the fashion. It was
expected that the automobile would elimi-
nate the horse, but the price of horse-flesh
is higher than ever. Alongside the public

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garage is the livery stable doing a good business in mounts. Equestrianism grows in favor. On Sunday in the suburbs troops of girls are to be seen riding astride, attended by their cavaliers. The air flivver would displace neither the automobile nor the horse. It is only the carless who predict blue ruin because so many of their neighbors are on wheels and exchanging into brand-new vehicles every other year. How everybody can do it has puzzled observers.

DICK WICK HALL AND HIS LAUGHING GAS STATION

"A LAUGH with every gallon" is the professed aim of Dick Wick Hall, purveyor of gasoline to passing motorists at Salome, fifteen miles from Phoenix, Arizona. "Intriguing placards" assert that "this is where Salome danced" and Mr. Hall's "laughing gas station" supports, among other attractions, "the seven-year-old frog that can't swim a stroke and the two-by-four bright green lawn grown by Hall, so he claims, for the frog's benefit." Some years ago his journal, *The Salome Sun*, made its first appearance, and *The Standard Oil Bulletin* tells us:

This was a pamphlet, printed upon a duplicating machine, which Hall issued periodically with the design to permit his customers to take away a tangible bit of his happy gossip.

The humorous yarns went into the hands of hundreds of tourists passing either toward California or returning by way of Arizona to eastern States, and it was not long before the Laughing Gas Station was known in many parts of the United States.

Then Dick Wick Hall's *Salome Sun* and stories of the same nature began appearing in one of the most widely circulated magazines in the country. This has resulted in more notice being directed toward Hall's section of the State, the small town of Salome, and to himself. Tourists have said that they have purposely taken the particular highway passing the Laughing Gas Station to meet its proprietor. Salome's wayside dispenser of gasoline and oils is beginning to be looked upon by the home folks as a celebrity.

This desert humorist in the rôle of spokesman for his town has written the following for the readers of *The Bulletin*:

"Salome—Where She Danced" was first Found by Dick Wick Hall in 1904, with a population of One, consisting mostly of Himself, plus Some Faith and a Good Imagination. For many years the town prospered and has an Average Annual Growth of 100%—the Population in 1923, after Nineteen Years, being Just Nineteen People. Something went wrong in 1924, and there was No Increase, but in January, 1925, Jack Ewing and his Wife were transferred to Clifton, and Alec Vaughn, with a Wife and Two Children, came to take charge. The Two Children Saves the Reputation of Salome, making the Population Twenty-One and allowing it to catch up again with the twenty-one Years since Salome Started to Dance.

"The Principal Industries of Salome are Selling Gasoline to Tourists, Mining, and Getting its Name in the papers. Salome makes a Lot of Noise for a little Place, but it has to do it, otherwise a Lot of People might go Right on Through without knowing it!"

Good Buildings Deserve Good Hardware



"Now that's what every
screen door needs"

—a Corbin Screen Door Check

THE grocer's boy knows of screen doors that "C-r-e-a-k" upon his arrival—that "Bang!" after his departure—and so do you! To leave them open seems his one delight. To close them swiftly, without creak or bang, is the sole vocation of Corbin Screen Door Checks.

What is the use of having screen doors unless they screen—unless they shut—unless they close without annoying slams, bangs and creaks?

This summer, why not hang the old family fly-swatter on the wall and Corbin Screen Door Checks on every screen door? It is the only way to make screen doors useful as well as a joy to live with.

The Corbin dealer in your town has them in stock. They are inexpensive—and you can easily attach them yourself.

The practical advantages of Corbin Screen Door Checks are told in a booklet. Write for it or ask the Corbin dealer.

P. & F. CORBIN SINCE 1849 NEW BRITAIN
CONNECTICUT
The American Hardware Corporation, Successor

New York

Chicago

Philadelphia

INVESTMENTS • AND • FINANCE

STEEL PROFITS IN RECENT YEARS

THE PRESIDENT of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation has recently asserted that the profits in the iron and steel industry are not sufficient to cover the investment involved. Judge Gary, head of the United States Steel Corporation, recently made the guarded statement that "the iron and steel business in the United States is prosperous, as compared with the latter part of 1913, for instance, and many other

enterprise permanently prosperous and enjoying unvaryingly fat annual profits." This idea is partly due to the enormous size of the industry, but as a matter of fact, he says, it is not making as much money on the capital invested as many other industries. These questions, he says, should be answered:

Are the wages of capital employed in the iron and steel industry in normal times exorbitant? How do they compare with the returns in other important industries? Is the view of the man in the street respecting the fabulous returns of the steel industry to be accepted without abridgement?

To find answers to these questions study was made of the earnings of thirty-three steel companies with an aggregate annual ingot capacity of 48,000,000 tons. As a result of the investigation, "the popular conception of the iron and steel industry was discovered to be far away from realities." It was found:

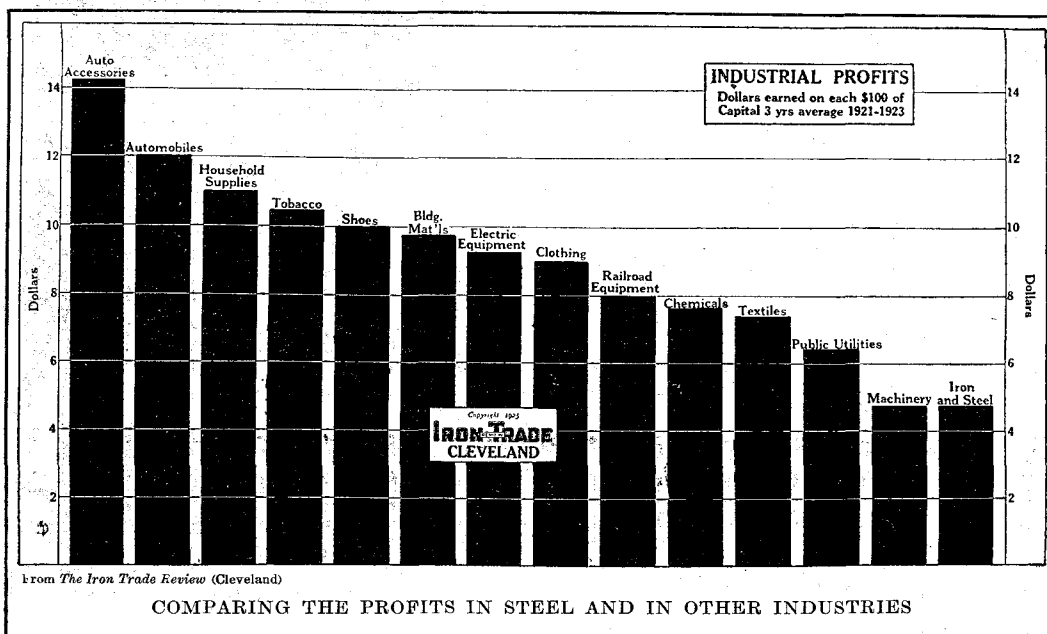
1. That in 1924 the 33 companies with more than 85 per cent. of the country's ingot capacity earned \$4.60 for each \$100 of stockholders' capital investment.

2. That the earnings of the United States Steel Corporation were \$5.45 for each \$100 invested.

3. That the earnings of the 32 independent companies surveyed were \$3.60 for each \$100 of capital invested.

4. That compared with returns in other industries iron and steel earnings shrink to pathetic proportions.

That means, continues Mr. Hill, that every \$100 invested in the steel industry as a whole earned only sixty cents more than if it had been deposited in a savings bank paying four per cent.; that every \$100 invested in the United States Steel Corporation earned \$1.45 more than it would have in a savings bank; and that every \$100 distributed among the independent companies included in the inquiry would have earned forty cents more in a savings bank. A table (reproduced below) showing the earnings



temporary periods that might be mentioned, yet it is not, in some respects, entirely satisfactory. It is not quite as good as it ought to be when one considers the underlying conditions of the country." Judge Gary attributed the troubles of the steel business in part to politics, lingering effects of the World War, and taxes, and in common with other industries to the "abnormal, unnecessary, timid and ill-poised mental attitude of the managers themselves, including ourselves." Just now, according to business authorities like *The Annalist*, the steel business is recovering from a reaction following a temporary boom earlier in the year, and "the industry seems to be nearer to stability." But how prosperous is the steel business normally? In *The Iron Trade Review* (Cleveland) John W. Hill, statistician, remarks upon the prevailing conception of the iron and steel industry "as an

STOCKHOLDERS' INVESTMENT AND STEEL COMPANY EARNINGS FOR 1924

Name of Company	Common stock	Preferred stock	Surplus	Total stockholders' investment	Net earnings for 1924	Per cent. earnings to stockholders' investment	Gross ton rated ingot capacity
United States Steel Corp.	\$508,302,500	\$360,281,100	\$693,650,133	\$1,562,233,733	\$85,067,191	5.45	22,800,000
Bethlehem Steel Corp.	180,151,900	58,776,400	126,188,802	365,177,102	8,916,180	2.44	7,600,000
Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co.	75,000,000	14,241,100	23,127,519	112,368,619	7,598,075	6.76	3,300,000
Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp.	57,332,000	55,845,500	30,808,275	143,985,775	8,526,228	5.92	3,000,000
Inland Steel Co.	35,000,000	10,000,000	16,799,894	61,799,894	5,517,299	8.93	1,480,000
Republic Iron & Steel Co.	30,000,000	25,000,000	33,003,835	88,003,835	1,917,936	2.18	1,400,000
Wheeling Steel Corp.	39,368,601	24,217,033	9,645,022	73,230,657	865,100	1.18	1,300,000
Colorado Fuel & Iron Co.	34,235,500	2,000,000	1,230,952	37,466,452	520,825	1.39	1,138,000
Crucible Steel Co.	55,000,000	25,000,000	21,518,963	101,518,963	4,250,049	4.19	955,000
American Rolling Mill Co.	21,000,000	11,905,600	13,314,327	46,219,927	2,845,055	6.16	925,000
Trumbull Steel Co.	15,692,200	9,998,700	†9,100,000	34,790,900	2,243,888	6.45	450,000
Central Steel Co.	1,222,633	6,189,300	14,632,966	22,044,899	2,795,685	12.68	300,000
Gulf States Steel Co.	11,216,300	2,000,000	3,926,547	17,142,847	979,315	5.71	288,000
Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co.	20,000,000		22,246,022	42,246,022	862,524	2.04	
Eastern Rolling Mill Co.	30,000	3,000,000	818,651	3,848,651	669,123	17.39	

†Estimated.

of a number of the great steel companies shows that while the Steel Corporation makes more money than its competitors as a group, some of the independents earn more on their investment than does the leading member of the industry.

The statistician of *The Iron Trade Review* thinks that these figures clearly indicate the low average return on capital in the steel business. But "how does this compare with the earnings in other industries?" Here the writer turns to a study recently made by the Standard Statistics Company of New York, comparing the profits of a number of leading industries. This study is on a somewhat different basis than that of the steel companies, for in making a calculation of capital the item of bonds is included with those of preferred and common stocks and surplus, therefore in relating the iron and steel industry to other lines the Standard Statistics are used in comparable form. The diagram showing the results of their survey is reproduced at the top of page 72. It covers the earnings of fourteen leading industries for the years 1921, 1922 and 1923, chosen because they cover a period including both depression and prosperity. Mr. Hill notes that:

In the group of 14 industries pictured in the chart, all but the machinery industry overleap iron and steel in point of earnings. At the top of the list stands the automobile accessory industry with \$14.25 earned on capital invested. Automobiles come next with \$12.00. Building materials earned \$9.75; electric equipment earned \$8.00; textiles, \$7.50; public utilities, \$6.50; machinery, \$4.75; and iron and steel, \$4.75.

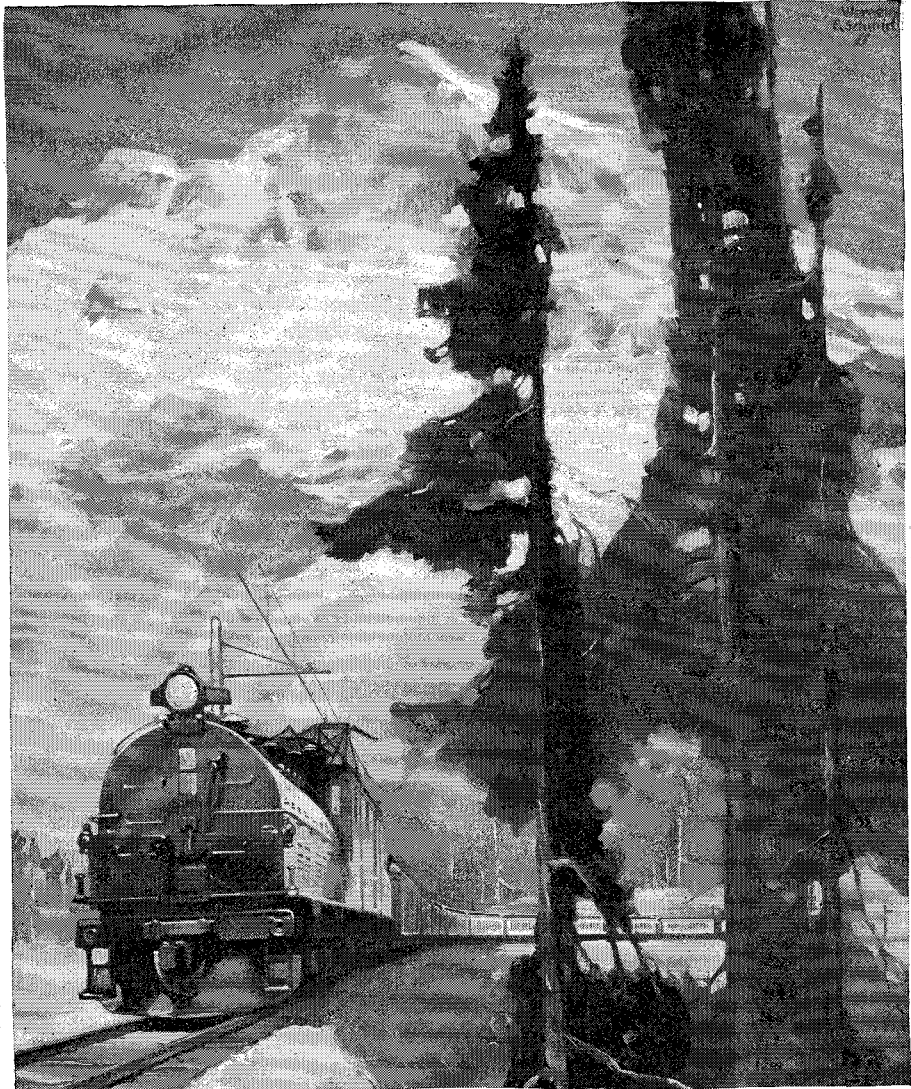
All industrial profits in 1923 were \$7.75, while the iron and steel industry earned only \$6.50. Railroad earnings run low also, averaging \$4.75 for the three-year period, or the same figure as that reported for the iron and steel industry.

The Standard Statistics Company is quoted as saying:

Branches of industry which have failed to show average earnings as high as \$5 during the three-year period are: coal, copper and brass; farm implements; fertilizer; lead, zinc and nickel; leather; machinery; shipping; cotton goods, and iron and steel.

For the three-year period the greatest stability of earnings was shown by electrical equipment; express; gold and silver; railroad equipment; shoes; theaters, and tobacco.

No one, comments the writer in *The Iron Trade Review*, has yet worked out any complete explanation of why earnings are higher in some industries than in others. It has, however, been noted "that the returns for capital generally are lower in some of the older industries where large surpluses have been built up," and this is the case in the iron and steel industry. "On the other hand, earnings of some of the newer industries like the automobile and the automobile accessories show large profits on the capital invested. The problem of surplus accumulation and proper return upon it is one that remains



No other train like this!

In all the world of travel, there is only one "Olympian" train. Its equipment represents the finest modern provision for your comfort and convenience—luxurious sleeping cars, observation club car, ladies' lounge, "Milwaukee" meals in our own dining cars. Above and beyond all these are features exclusive to this one transcontinental train: on "The Olympian" you cross the three great mountain ranges on *electric* power, jarless, joltless, smokeless. You see two full days of grandest America from open-air observation cars. You are accompanied every mile of this picturesque route by the faultless "Milwaukee" service of "Milwaukee" employees.

George B. Haynes, General Passenger Agent
713 Union Station Building, Chicago

The only line operating transcontinental trains by electric power

The only line operating over its

own rails all the way between Chicago and Puget Sound

The shortest line from Chicago to Seattle-Tacoma and the Orient

1523-391



Round-trip Summer Tourist tickets, Chicago to Seattle - Tacoma, \$86.00.

Among all the wonders at the Western end of the "Olympian" trail, two especially you will want to see:

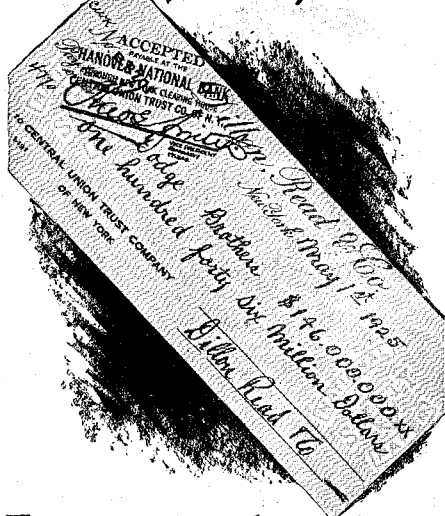
Rainier National Park:

Free side trip from Seattle-Tacoma and return is now offered via the fine, fast National Park Limited to Ashford, the rail station for the Park, with every round-trip ticket from Chicago to Seattle-Tacoma; ask for it when you buy your ticket.

Magic Lake Crescent

on the beautiful Olympic peninsula: Reduced fare of only \$3.00 for the round-trip from Seattle-Tacoma to Lake Crescent is now available with every round-trip ticket from St. Paul, Minn., and points East, to Seattle-Tacoma.

\$146,000,000!



Famous Dodge Check made on NATIONAL Safety Paper

THE check given in payment for the great Dodge automobile business was the largest industrial check ever drawn.

The proceeding was very simple. S. W. Howland of counsel for Dillon Read & Co., said over long distance from Detroit, "Everything is ready".

Thereupon Mr. Dillon in New York gave the check to Mr. Spicer, representing Dodge Brothers.

"I have the check", said Mr. Spicer to his associate, John B. Ballantyne in Detroit.

The transaction was closed in less than five minutes. There was no need of armored cars and many guards to move \$146,000,000; the check transferred the money quickly and easily.

Checks, because of their safety and convenience, have become our real medium of exchange—coins and bank notes are used in less than 10% of our business transactions.

It was not unusual that the paper upon which the Dodge check was made was National Safety Paper. This paper is used for checks and drafts by 80% of the banks and trust companies in New York, and by a majority of banks in the other financial centers of the country.

Our book "The Protection of Checks" shows why National Safety Paper is the "standard form of check protection". Write for it.

GEORGE LA MONTE & SON

Founded 1871

61 Broadway, New York

National Safety Paper is also made in Canada
by George La Monte & Son, Ltd., Toronto

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE Continued

to be solved by industry." Mr. Hill continues:

The iron and steel industry is also suffering, some believe, from a degree of over-expansion. True, some of the excess equipment is rapidly growing obsolete, while at the same time the country's expanding consumptive requirements tend to overtake it. Yet the fact remains that full time operation of iron and steel works soon results in overproduction and keen competition.

THE THRIFTIEST MONTHS

THERE are two months in the year when people are more likely to put their money in the savings banks than at other times. At least such is the conviction of a young woman who has been carrying on an educational campaign to induce people with small salaries to open savings accounts. Her experience, we read in *The Thrift Magazine* (New York), "has taught her that there are banner months in saving as well as in anything else":

Two things make an irresistible appeal to the small salaried person—Christmas and vacations. Consequently twice a year there is a swell in the small thrift accounts. January and October are the banner months, the one directly after Christmas, when folks begin to save for their summer vacations, and the other in October, when the clerk and stenographer begin to think of Christmas.

A CURE FOR CONFERENCITIS

"MANY a business is suffering from conferencitis," observes Rodman Gilder, editor of *The Credit Monthly* (New York), and he suggests that it is curable and offers a cure. Of course there is the non-serious form of conference which degenerates into time-wasting palaver over outside matters. That sort of thing calls for no extended discussion, but—

A graver case is the department head, whose confidence and courage have been emasculated by the wrong kind of control from above, who believes it necessary to confer with the chief before taking any action outside of routine.

A still more serious form of conferencitis appears when an executive calls together his immediate subordinates and, without profiting by their views, wastes many high-priced man-hours in useless repetition of his instructions.

Among the gravest conferencitis cases of all are those where the directors or partners in a business sit down together in the board room or over a luncheon table, and permit the discussion of details to obscure the real questions of policy that should be decided.

The cure for conferencitis in nearly every case is in the hands of the man higher up. He should call no conference of any kind that is unnecessary; he should go into every conference with a clear idea of its object; he should suppress all irrelevant gabble in himself and his associates; and he should at the earliest possible moment dispatch the work in hand and get every one back on the job.

\$2000

will be paid by

BARRON'S

The National Financial Weekly

for the Best Plans of
Investing

\$100,000

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A GOOD BAROMETER

A good reputation is a reliable barometer to go by, because it represents—not the biased opinion of the concern who has it—but the impartial judgment of the clients who gave it. We invite you to investigate ours.

The Lloyd-Thomas Co.

APPRAISAL ENGINEERS

Executive Offices:
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16 Principal Cities

Study a Billionaire at Close Range

Read Allan L. Benson's **THE NEW HENRY FORD**. Intimate view of the world's richest man. Started with nothing. **How the Ford Car magnate made his enormous wealth.** Absolutely authentic and interesting. • Photographic illustrations. 360 pages. 12mo. Cloth. \$2, net; \$2.14, post-paid. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

You CAN Control Your Weight!

"As a man eateth, so is he."

You can pull down your excess weight! Or you can put on more flesh! A SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHT CONTROL as a means of gaining and maintaining health has been definitely worked out by an able New York City physician after years of experimentation in dietetics. He has presented his discovery to the medical profession through medical journals and he now presents the case to the public in the new and enlarged edition of his dietetic text-book—

Eat Your Way to Health

By ROBERT HUGH ROSE, A.B., M.D.

Instructor, Post-Graduate Medical School, New York

Dr. Rose has achieved wonders for patients who were too fat or too thin. He tells you what to eat and how much in order to gain flesh or lose it and maintain health. You are furnished with menus of appetizing foods and supplied with recipes for summer and winter dishes.

Dr. Rose's System of Weight Control is absolutely safe, sensible and scientifically sound. The plan is easy to follow and gratifyingly effective. 246 pages. 12mo. Cloth. \$2 net; \$2.14 post-paid.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 354 Fourth Ave., New York

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

May 26.—Foreign Minister Briand announces that the French Government has started "serious conversations" with regard to the payment of the \$4,000,000,000 war debt in the United States.

It is announced by Foreign Minister Briand that the French Cabinet has no intention of suppressing the French Embassy at the Vatican.

Lieut.-Col. Charles A. Repington, writer on military subjects and World War correspondent for the *London Times*, dies at his home in Hove, England, in his sixty-eighth year.

May 27.—The French authorities receive information that 147 young Germans trained in semi-military athletic organizations are on their way to Morocco to join Abd-el-Krim's troops, says a dispatch from Paris.

May 28.—Premier Mussolini of Italy and Gabriele d'Annunzio, poet-soldier, reconcile their differences after an estrangement of two years.

May 29.—The French Chamber of Deputies votes confidence in the Government's policy in the war against Abd-el-Krim in French Morocco by 537 to 29, the Communists alone opposing.

May 30.—A riotous demonstration by Chinese students in Shanghai, protesting against convictions of Chinese strikers in Japanese cotton-mills, is halted when Sikh police kill nine of them with a volley.

The Council of Ambassadors refuses Bulgaria's request to be allowed to retain the additional military forces recently authorized because of Communist terrorism, and disbandment of 3,000 temporary troops at once is ordered.

Reinforcements on the Riffian front north of Taza, French Morocco, continues, making the situation there the most serious in the war zone. Confirmatory evidence of the presence of German and Islamic assistance of the Riffians is said to be in the hands of the French military headquarters.

May 31.—Persian representatives to the League of Nations announce that they may be obliged to appeal to the Council of the League because of alleged Bolshevik military aggression on the Persian frontier.

The French check the Riffian rebel uprising in the region of Uazan.

Five thousand lives were lost in the earthquake and fire that destroyed the town of Talifu, China, on March 16, according to Father Salvat, of the Catholic mission there, whose story of the tragedy has just reached Peking.

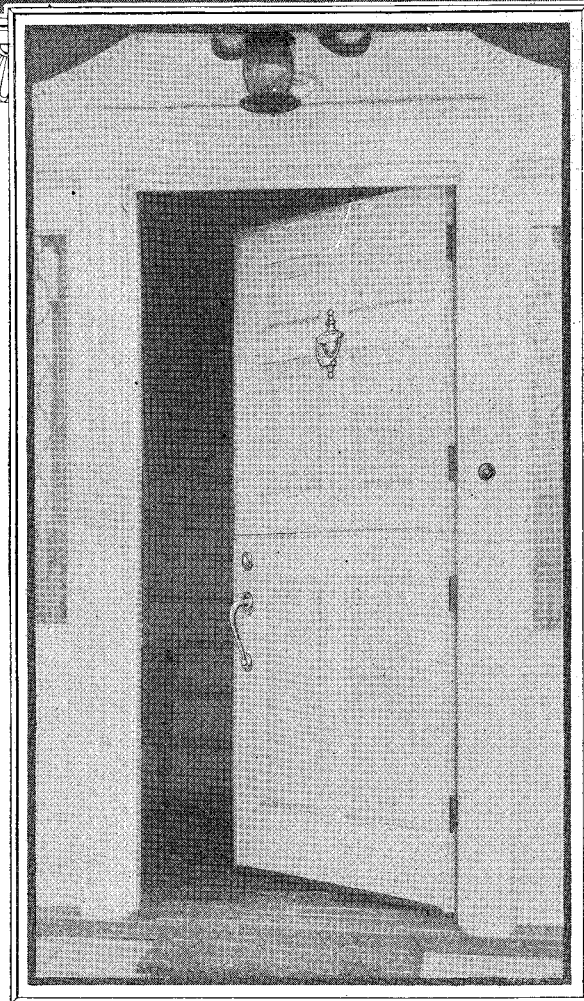
Genaro Estrada, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, issues a statement denying "alarming reports" of conditions in Mexico published in American newspapers.

June 1.—The Riffians make an unsuccessful attack on the French holding the heights of Bibane, on the Ouergha front, in French Morocco.

New outbreaks in the Japanese spinning-mills strike agitation in Shanghai result in the killing of four more Chinese students by the police.

June 2.—American, Italian and British

Build for
tomorrow and use
Sargent Hardware



"THEY don't build homes like that nowadays." You've often heard it said. But the fact is that thousands of modern structures are quite as good as the famous old-time houses—and many are far better. It's all in the way you build.

If you would "build for tomorrow," select those materials which are as dependable as time. For instance, choose Sargent Locks and Hardware of solid brass or bronze. These are more than harmonious—more than smooth-working and secure—they are built to serve faultlessly as long as your home stands!

With your architect select Sargent Locks and Hardware. The Sargent Colonial Book will help you. Write for it today.

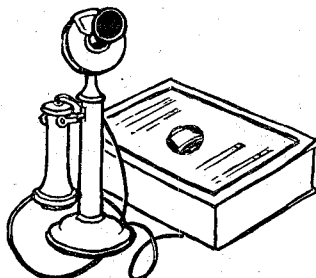
S A R G E N T & C O M P A N Y
Hardware Manufacturers

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SARGENT
LOCKS AND HARDWARE

Advertise to Telephone Subscribers



Old methods of finding and measuring the market for concentrated advertising effort are superseded by the Telephone List.

The Telephone List marks off from the total families in the United States the 8,419,668 homes with telephones.

These homes with telephones are something more than homes which can afford telephones. They are homes of families that need telephones, because the wider demands of their daily lives require this labor-saving device. It is not the telephone, but what it stands for that makes these homes better markets. The telephone means greater social activity, greater buying power and a scale of living in which the telephone rent is negligible beside the help it affords. More than that, the telephone reveals a state of mind toward the community, a desire to keep in touch, a wish to know, which makes telephone subscribers receptive to sellers of worth while goods.

Therefore, the families of telephone homes are magazine readers as well as better buyers. They can be reached by mag-

azine advertising. The same open, curious state of mind that demands the telephone demands the magazine, and especially the magazine of information.

That is what links The Digest so closely to the telephone home. Both are labor-saving devices. Both are means to an end. The telephone keeps one in touch with the world. The Digest brings the acts and thoughts of the world to the home. The telephone saves miles of traveling. The Digest saves hours of reading.

Because of this close analogy between the telephone and The Digest, and because the presence of the telephone reveals the most worth while home to cultivate, The Digest has devoted its advertising campaigns primarily to the telephone homes, for ten years.

In the ten years (1915-1924) The Digest has mailed more than fifty million circulars to telephone subscribers. It has increased its circulation to more than 1,300,000 copies per week and can make to the advertiser this definite statement:

The home with
a telephone is the
best market
and the best million telephone
homes are subscribers
for

The Literary Digest

sailors are landed in Shanghai to suppress student rioting, which is attributed to Russian and Chinese Communist agitators.

DOMESTIC

May 26.—The American Medical Association, in convention at Atlantic City, reverses its previous position by unanimously declaring that alcohol is essential in the treatment of disease, and by resolution calls on the Government to amend the Volstead Law so that physicians may use their own judgment in prescribing liquor for patients, instead of being limited to one pint in ten days.

The complaint against the New York Presbytery for licensing two young ministers who would not affirm belief in the Virgin Birth is sustained by the Presbyterian General Assembly, and Dr. Charles R. Erdman, Moderator, will appoint a commission of fifteen to study the "present spiritual condition of the church and the causes making for unrest."

Pres. Ernest De Witt Burton of the University of Chicago dies in his seventieth year.

May 27.—Fifty-nine miners are killed by an explosion in the Carolina Coal Company's mine near Coal Glen, North Carolina.

An opinion dissenting from the decision of the judicial commission of the Presbyterian General Assembly sustaining the complaint against the New York Presbytery for licensing two ministers who would not affirm belief in the Virgin Birth is read into the records of the Assembly by the Rev. Charles B. Swartz, of Chicago.

New indictments charging conspiracy in connection with the leasing of the Teapot Dome and Elk Hills naval oil reserves are returned against Albert B. Fall, E. L. Doheny and Harry F. Sinclair.

May 28.—Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick accepts the call to the Park Avenue Baptist Church, New York City, and the church agrees to waive all creedal requirements and baptism by immersion.

The Doheny oil interests are ordered by Federal Judge Paul J. McCormick to surrender for cancellation their leases in Naval Oil Reservation No. 1, Elk Hills, California, and contracts for construction of oil storage facilities at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, the court holding that the leases had been illegally obtained.

May 29.—Indictments against 269 leading furniture and refrigerator manufacturers are returned in the Federal District Court of Chicago, charging violations of the Sherman anti-trust act.

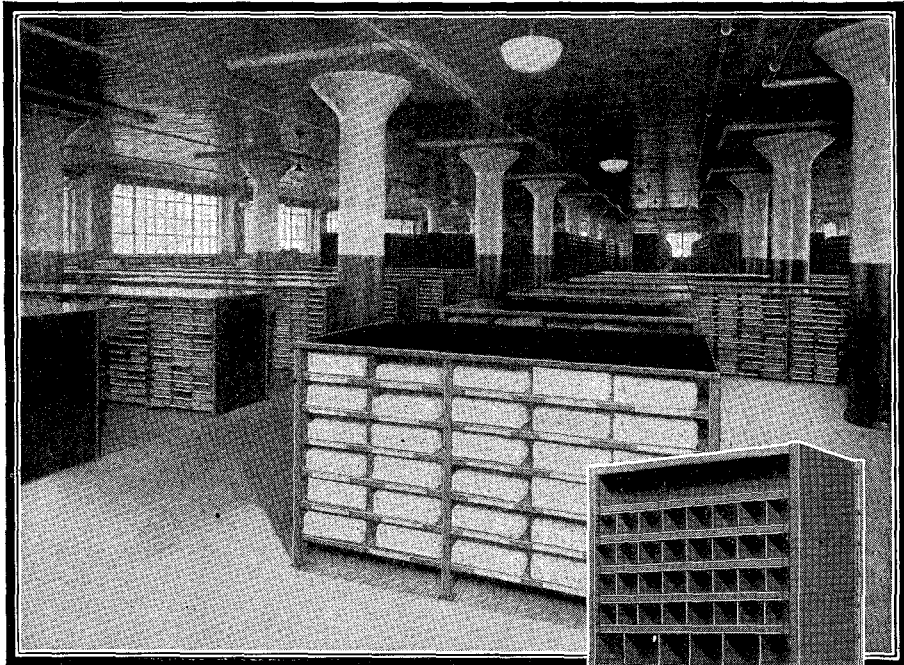
May 30.—In a Memorial Day address at Arlington, President Coolidge urges not more Federal government but better local government.

June 1.—Thomas R. Marshall of Indiana, twice Vice-President under Woodrow Wilson, dies in Washington, in his seventy-second year.

The Supreme Court of the United States declares unconstitutional the Oregon school law requiring children between the ages of eight and sixteen to attend public school.

June 2.—William G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, is reelected for three years at the triennial convention, held in Cleveland.

LYON STEEL SHELVING



For Storage—from Records to Heavy Machine Parts

Perhaps nothing better illustrates the adaptability of Lyon Steel Shelving than its wide use by railroads. You will find it in offices—as above—for the filing of records. You will find it in stock rooms for the orderly storage of locomotive parts.

Part of Lyon's pre-eminence is due to Lyon Engineering Service and the rest to the structural features of the products.

Exclusive features of design make Lyon the strongest, most rigid standard shelving made. Yet with shelves and dividers adjustable on one inch centers, unlimited variation and flexibility are possible.

Lyon Steel Shelving is easy to erect or take apart. Parts are interchangeable and standardized. You can build from a small to a large installation with a constant uniformity for Lyon parts are always available.

For your stock or tool room, obtain a Lyon plan, test out a Lyon unit. Build to your plan, at once or gradually. You will have a sound investment in permanent, efficient steel storage equipment. Investigate now.



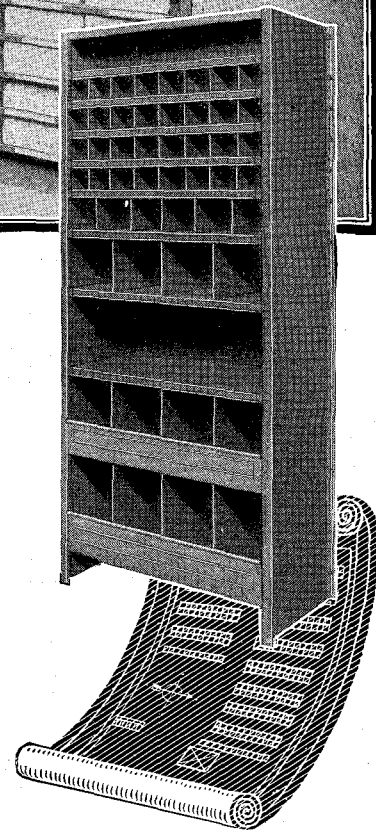
For Every Storage Need

Lyon Metallic Manufacturing Company Aurora — Illinois

Also Manufacturers of Lymetco Steel Cabinets sold through leading office equipment and stationery stores, and Lyon Auto Parts Control Systems for automotive dealers, sold by automotive jobbers.

BOSTON 161 Devonshire St. ROCHESTER 61 South Ave. CHICAGO 230 E. Ohio St.
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PITTSBURGH 437 Smithfield St. LOS ANGELES 337 S. Anderson St. NEW YORK 342 Madison Ave.
SAN FRANCISCO 906 Hobart Building

Authorized Agents in Other Principal Cities



Lyon Engineering Service

Lyon Engineers will help you plan your storage needs. You will get their recommendations—without cost to you—in blue print form.

Write us direct, or to our nearest office, and have a definite plan to build to, whether or not you buy complete equipment at once.

THE • SPICE • OF • LIFE

The Newest Profession.—GIRL, young refined, wishes position taking care grown babies.—*Ad. in New York Herald Tribune.*

Unrequited Affection.—TEACHER—"Johnny, I'm only punishing you because I love you."

JOHNNY—"I wish I was big enough to return your love."—*Black and Blue Jay.*

Parents Born.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. C. Beason, who is employed on the Tom Welton farm, are the parents of a son which arrived Saturday, April 11.—*Greenwood (Neb.) Gazette.*

Let Well Enough Alone.—HE—"Now I want to show you how to change gears."

SHE—"Oh, Jack, let's not change them—they are just right as they are."—*Judge.*

The Sorrows of Sport.—"What I don't understand about this here game of golf," said Uncle Ike, "is why some people play it when it makes 'em so darn mad."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

This Season's Ford Joke.—MULE—"What are you?"

FORD—"I am an automobile."

MULE—"Gwan! If you're an automobile, I'm a horse."—*Times of Cuba.*

At the Old Swimmin' Hole.—"Coming in, Tommy?"

"No, my mother won't let me."

"Come on in! She'll never find out."

"Yes, she will—it's my bath-night to-night."—*Passing Show (London).*

Timely Warning.—ELECTRICIAN (from top of building from which four wires dangled)—"Bill catch hold of two of them wires."

BILL—"Right."

ELECTRICIAN—"Feel anything?"

BILL—"No."

ELECTRICIAN—"Well, don't touch the other two, there's 2,000 volts in them."—*Liverpool Echo.*

Not Hers.—Capt. A. B. Randall of the renovated *Republic* told a story the other day.

"A steward," he said, "stood at the gangway of a ship of mine, and as he stood there he kept shouting for the benefit of the arriving passengers:

"First-class to the right! Second-class to the left."

"A young woman stepped daintily aboard with a baby in her arms. As she hesitated before the steward he bent over her and said in his chivalrous way:

"First or second?"

"Oh!" said the girl, her face as red as a rose. "Oh, dear, it's—it's not mine."—*The Pittsburgh Sun.*

At the Theater.—Cook (in farce, to mistress)—"I wish to give notice."

LADY IN STALL (excitedly)—"I shall be pleased to engage you at a pound a week and every evening out."—*London Opinion.*

Lo, the Poor Pedestrian!—The pedestrian is given right of way at all crosswalks except those controlled by traffic police, and vehicles are given right of way over pedestrians between intersections.—*Washington Post.*

Beehive of Industry.—"How many men work in your factory?"

"About one out of every ten."—*Columbia Banter.*

A Serious Objection.—WIFE—"George, would you like some waffles for supper?"

HUSBAND—"No! They look too much like fried cross-word puzzles."—*Churchman.*

Another Art Lost.—"Conversation at breakfast," says an essayist, "has become a lost art." Well, a lot of it was pretty loud anyway for these poroknit apartment houses.—*Detroit News.*

Harvard "Lampoon" Please Copy.—FIRST FATHER—"My son has made the varsity crew."

SECOND FATHER—"My boy drew the picture that got his college paper suppressed."—*Life.*

Defending a Principle.—BYSTANDER—"They're fightin' 'cause Bill said Alf's wife was cross-eyed."

"But Alf's a bachelor, ain't he?"

"Yes, but the principle is wot made Alf wild."—*London Opinion.*

In a Generous Mood.—JIM—"Where did you get all the money?"

JACK—"I borrowed it from Tom."

JIM—"From Tom! Why, I thought he was pretty tight."

JACK—"He was."—*Dartmouth Jack o' Lantern.*

A Full Purse.—When Mrs. A. T. Miller regained consciousness after lying for three hours pinned beneath her automobile here Saturday, she awakened to learn that in addition to physical injuries, she had suffered the loss of her pocket-book, containing \$50 and a spotlight, spare tire and kit of tools.—*From the Hastings (Neb.) Tribune.*

A Living Hand-Me-Down.—Mrs. Dorrough had just engaged a new cook. The kitchen artist—her name was Hilda—was not uncomely to the eye, and consequently Mrs. Dorrough feared for the hearts of the local guardians of the law.

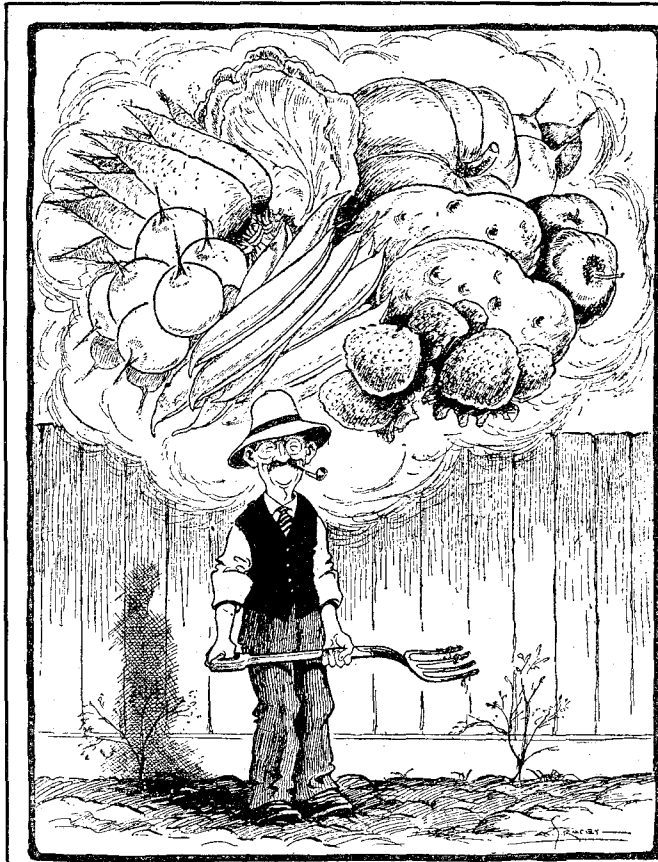
"Now, remember," she said to Hilda, "my last cook had to leave because of her flirtations. I don't want you to have any men in the kitchen."

Hilda readily consented to this arrangement, and all went well until one day Mrs. Dorrough passed through the culinary department on a tour of inspection.

She opened the door of a large cupboard, and found, to her surprise, a policeman concealed therein. She turned an accusing eye on the cook.

"Hilda," she said, "what's this?"

"I dunno," promptly replied Hilda. "Aye tank he bane left there by the last cook."—*Country Gentleman.*



WE HAVE WITH US ONCE MORE—THE REAL OPTIMIST

—Racey in the Montreal Star.

College Bred.—"Papa," said the small son, "what do they mean by college, bred? Is it different from any other kind of bread?"

"My son," said the father, "it is a four years' loaf."—*Evansville Crescent.*

Doubtful Compliment.—The little country parish near a famous ocean resort was having "supplies," as they called visiting ministers. On one Saturday they learned that the expected preacher could not come. They were sore bestead, but they heard of the sojourn of a very distinguished doctor of divinity at the hotel by the sea, and with some misgivings appointed the stoutest member of their committee to invite the noted preacher to occupy the pulpit. He received the committeeman with graciousness, and to the latter's surprise and joy accepted. The committeeman, wishing to round out the happy transaction, remarked, "You know, Doctor, we would have been satisfied with a poorer preacher, if we could have got one."—*Christian Register.*